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THE RAND-McNALLY HANDBOOK
TO THE **PAN-AMERICAN
EXPOSITION**



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NIAGARA FALLS**

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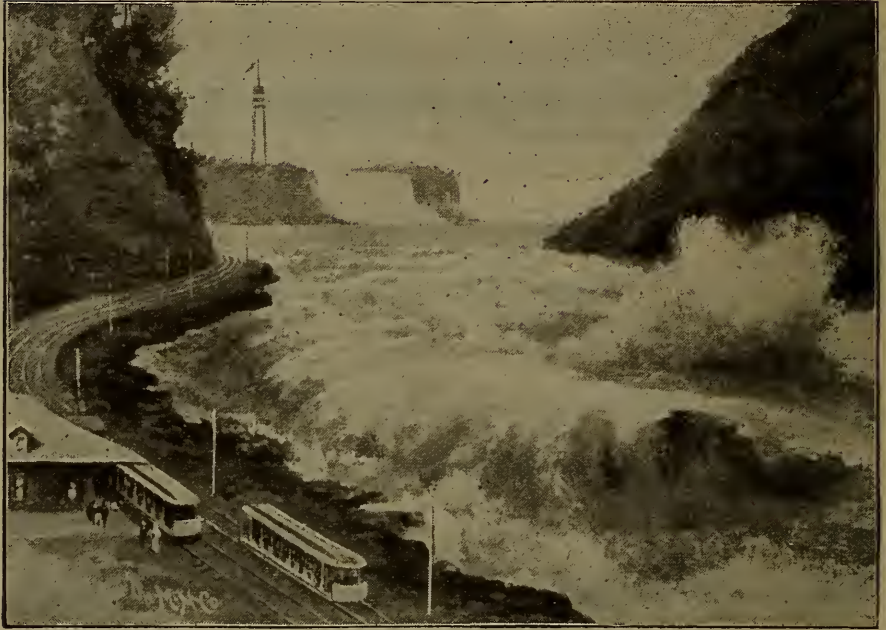
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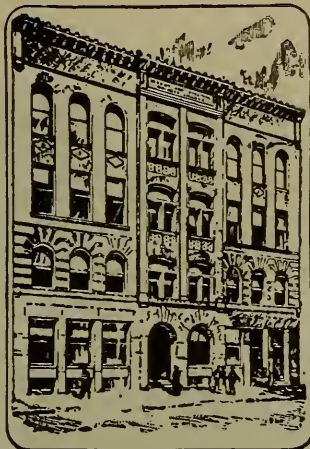
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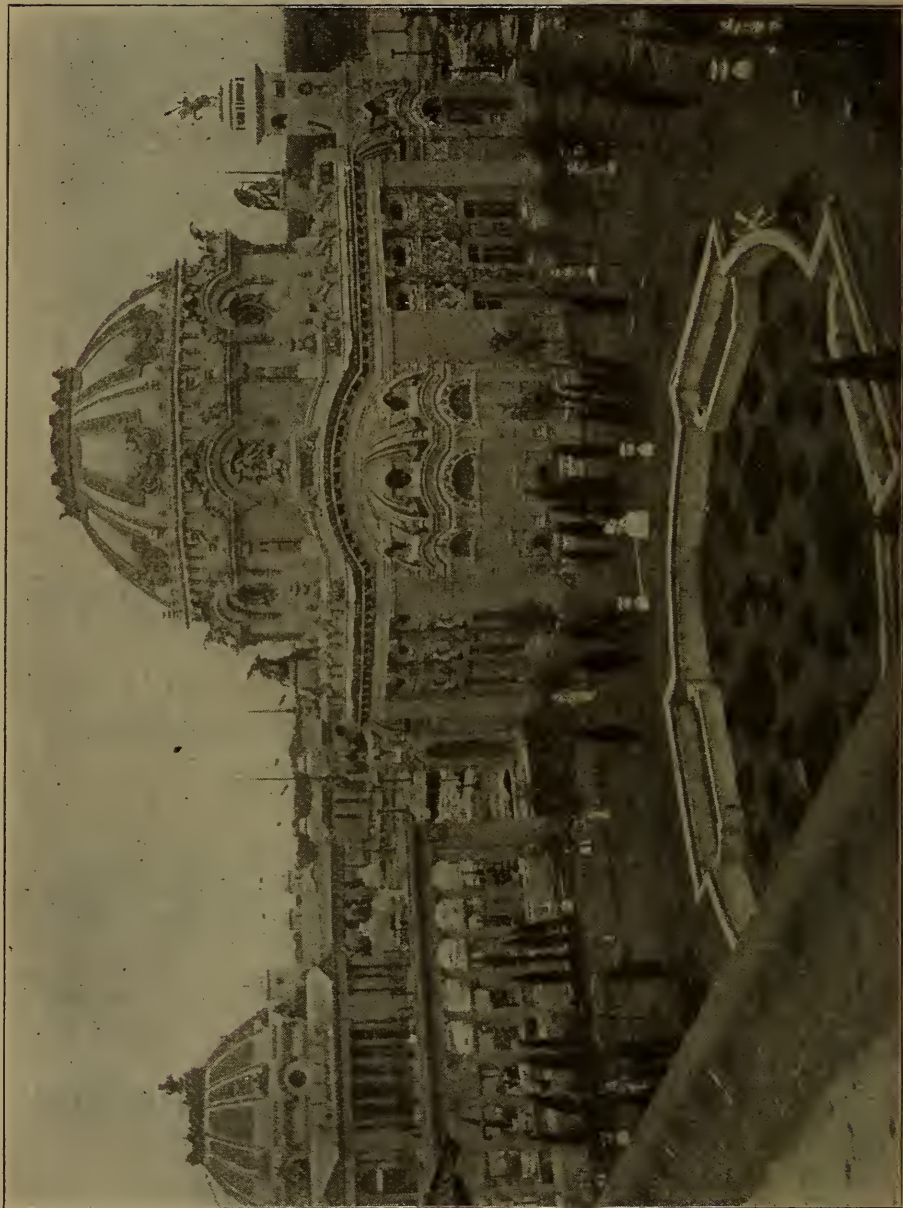
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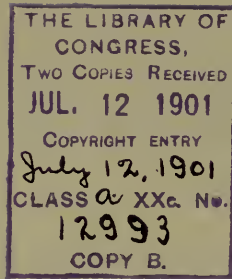


THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

THE RAND-McNALLY
HAND-BOOK
TO THE
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
BUFFALO
AND
NIAGARA FALLS

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PREFACE.

In order to secure the most satisfactory and intelligent results from an Exposition such as that now being held at Buffalo, one of two things is necessary—either to be thoroughly familiar with the ground or to possess an accurate and comprehensive guide book. The first of these conditions is impossible to thousands of people because of lack of time, and they must therefore rely on their own resources.

Our wide experience in compiling guide-books, and our numerous publications relative to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago has enabled us to correctly judge as to just what is and what is not necessary to the needs of those who attend these fairs, and we issue this Handbook with the knowledge that nothing has been omitted that will give visitors to the Pan-American Exposition all desired information.

To insure an accurate description of the buildings and their exhibits, and secure other information from reliable resources, we sent our special representatives to Buffalo and they obtained everything possible that would in any way be of interest or benefit to visitors. As a result we have compiled a guide book that cannot be excelled for accuracy, completeness and reliability. The matter is so arranged that it may be conveniently followed, the attractions being placed in consecutive order, according to their importance. The half-tones illustrating the text, and the diagrams of the exhibit buildings are from original photographs and drawings made especially for this guide.

In submitting this hand-book to the public we do so with the satisfaction of knowing that it is complete in every respect, and are confident that it will answer every requirement for which it is intended.

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HISTORY OF THE FAIR

Five years ago the Pan-American Exposition idea was born. It originated at Atlanta, and was brought back to Buffalo by Captain John M. Brinker, who has been from its earliest day the Exposition's warmest champion. It was Captain Brinker's wish and hope that an Exposition to promote trade and social relations between the peoples and the countries of Pan-America should be held on the Niagara frontier during the year 1899.

For months the originators of the plan talked, and planned, and worked. They took first legal action on June 27, 1897, when the original certificate of incorporation of the Pan-American Exposition Company was issued by the Secretary of New York state.

The names and postoffice addresses of the directors for the first year were as follows:

Roswell P. Flower, New York.
Chauncey M. Depew, New York.
H. Walter Webb, New York.
Daniel O'Day, New York.
Edgar Van Etten, New York.
William F. Sheehan, New York.
John M. Brinker, Buffalo.
F. C. M. Lautz, Buffalo.
Charles H. Haskins, Buffalo.
Charles R. Huntley, Buffalo.
E. B. Thomas, New York.
Herbert P. Bissell, Buffalo.
W. Caryl Ely, Niagara Falls.

Of the original thirteen, Roswell P. Flower, ex-Governor of New York, is dead. On the present Exposition Board

of Directors, which consists of twenty-five members, five of the original thirteen remain. They are: Messrs. Brinker, Lautz, Huntley, Bissell and Ely.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held September 23d of the same year, Cayuga Island, at La Salle, less than two miles from Niagara Falls city, was selected as the site.

On March 24, 1898, when it was certain that war would be declared between this country and Spain, the directors met in New York City and postponed the Exposition from 1899 to 1901.

December 5, 1898, the project was revived when Mayor Conrad Diehl of Buffalo sent to the council a special message urging that the Exposition project be taken up at once and carried to a successful consummation.

Within a few days the Mayor called to his aid 335 men, prominent in all branches of endeavor. They paid down \$100 each for the privilege of becoming incorporators, and committees were sent to Washington and to Albany to secure federal and state aid. How well those committees worked is best made known by results. Before the Congress of the nation and the Legislature of the state had adjourned for the winter the one had set aside \$500,000 for a government display, and the other had given \$300,000.

It had been originally intended that the capital stock should be \$1,000,000, but that sum was left far behind before anybody thought of attempting to stop the flood of money. There was only one wise thing to be done, and that was done without delay. Another bill was rushed through the Legislature increasing the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, and giving permission to float bonds in a similar amount.

The Cayuga Island site was abandoned because of its inaccessibility, and the present locality in the north part of the city of Buffalo was selected and the work begun. The Spanish style of architecture was chosen to give the best effect and as a compliment to Mexico and the countries of

South America. Electricity, rich coloring and ornamental gardens were made part of the general plan, and the whole has been worked out, presenting an Exposition of such beauty as to earn for it the appellation of the "Rainbow City."

A GLANCE THROUGH THE GROUNDS.

The Exposition is seen at its best by those who approach it through the stately Lincoln Parkway drive, which extends almost due north and south.

In the foreground stands the Park lake "Gala Water," hemmed in by emerald banks. Beyond, the approach that sweeps down in a left curve to the new park bridge climbs a gentle eminence fringed with shrubbery, misty green with opening buds. Across the lake the government life-saving station, with its red tiles, is plainly seen on the right hand, and above the hill is the marble New York State building on the left, and the Directors' Log Cabin and the Fine Arts building on the right, overlooking the lake. Straight ahead can be seen the towers and roofs of the other Exposition buildings stretching out in a long line, a fascinating perspective of architecture and color.

At the nearer approach the visitor encounters the equestrian group of George Washington by Sculptor French. It stands on the bluff commanding the north shore of the lake, and appears to be about to ride up the fore court straight ahead.

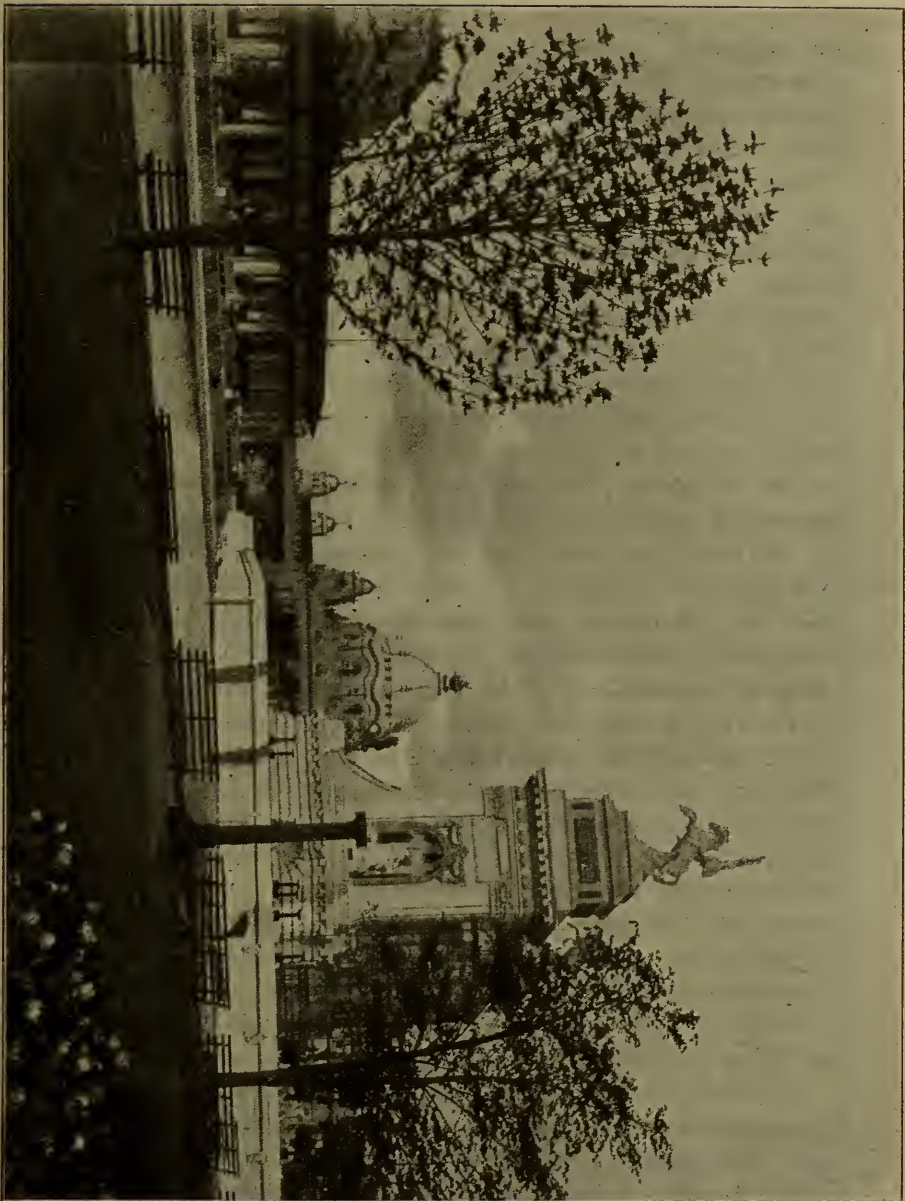
Through an Appian way, bordered by double column lamp posts and pillars, supporting arms and flags, the visitor finds himself conducted to the Triumphal Causeway. The structure is a combination of noble architecture and barbaric splendor. The four pylons support each a splendidly mounted standard-bearer designed by Sculptor Karl Bitter. The horsemen and their mounts are gilded. With them are accessory figures holding the shield of the United States. The sculptured groups of "Peace" and "Power," by Augustus Lukeman, adorn the faces of the towers and in various

niches are the figures of "Truth," "Justice," "Liberty," "Hospitality," "Patriotism," "Tolerance," "Courage" and "Benevolence." At the bases of the flag poles between the pylons are groups representing the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific ocean, designed by Philip Martiny. The most remarkable features of the entire structure, however, are the eight circular shields of bronze, linked together by wire cables and suspended between the pylons of the bridge. The shields are eleven feet in diameter and are backed by flags, spears and battleaxes, all constituting the most unique bridge in the world.

Under the causeway is a double grotto. It is large enough for boats to pass through. The sides are formed by the trunks of trees and the roof bristles with stalagmites of various hues. Electric lamps at intervals illuminate the obscurity of the place.

On the right hand from the Triumphal Causeway are the various state buildings. Here are the Honduras, Cuban, Kansas, Chilean, Ohio, New England, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin structures, together with those of the A. O. U. W. and of the Maccabees. Southward are the two buildings of the United States ordnance exhibit. In this group is also the Forestry building, with its walls of logs laid like a Virginia fence, and the Indian mounds. Here, too, is the Village of the Six Nations, showing every type of log house known to the Indians of the powerful Confederacy that once dominated New York and Canada. Here, also, is the palisaded village in which the Indians hold their councils and religious ceremonies. It contains a sweat house, and six bark houses, one for each of the tribes in the Six Nations. It is occupied by about ninety pagan Indians of the Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagas, Hurons and Iroquois, who give daily exhibitions of their ancient rites and customs.

Across the canal from the Six Nations Village, and reached by a bridge, the visitor passes to the fisheries wing of the Government building. The three structures consti-



PYLON OF MONUMENTAL BRIDGE.

tuting the Government group stand in a semi-circle and are connected by colonnades. The three are of a warm gray color. The dome of the principal building is of a robin's egg blue and crowned with a golden quadriga by Phineas Proctor. The cupolas flanking the dome are gilded.

The buildings surround the eastern end of the Esplanade. In and around the basin of the fountain are the sculptored groups of the "Fountain of Man," by Charles Grafley, the minor fountains of "Prometheus" and "Hercules," by Hinton R. Perry, the "Savage Age," by John J. Boyle, the "Despotic Age," by Isidore Konti and H. A. McNeil, and the "Age of Enlightenment," by Herbert Adams. In the buildings is the richest exhibit the United States ever produced at any exposition.

The Temple of Ethnology, with its beautiful color scheme of a warm red, accentuated by orange and yellow, and its blue dome, with golden quadrigæ upon the top of each portico, stands next to the Government group on the west. It is one of the handsomest buildings of all the Exposition, and contains a large exhibit, throwing light upon the antecedents of the American aborigines. It fronts the Court of Fountains, the main thoroughfare of the Exposition. About the large basin are the richest sculptured groups of the Exposition. At the southern end stands the circular "Fountain of Abundance," by Philip Martiny. At the upper end stands the main fountain, "The Genius of Man," by Paul W. Bartlett. On the sides are the fountains "Emotion," "Human Intellect" and "The Birth of Venus," by Tonneti, also the groups "Science" and "Art," by Charles A. Lopez, and "Manufacture" and "Agriculture" by Phineas A. Proctor. The balustrade at the upper end has a score of cupids playing with snails, lizards, toads, etc., by Konti.

The Court of Cypresses stands between the Temple of Ethnology and the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. The circular basin is embellished with groups of statuary and verdure niches, affording a delightful retreat in the warmest part of the summer.

The Manufactures building adjoins the Temple of Music on the north. Its blue-tinted corridors and rich cornices, together with the shields emblazoned upon its exterior walls, renders it a building to be admired. It does not receive all the attention it deserves, owing to the presence, a little way to the northwest, of the Electric Tower, which dominates the entire Exposition. The splendid structure, 391 feet high, of ivory and gold, accented with green, is the first object seen on approaching the Exposition and the last one upon leaving it. At its top stands the golden "Goddess of Light," by Herbert Adams. In its various niches are the groups of "The Great Waters in the Days of the Indians" and the "Great Waters in the Days of the White Man," of Barnard, and the figures, "Niagara" and "Buffalo," by Weinmann, and "St. Lawrence" and "St. Clair," by Niehaus, and the seated figures representing the Great Lakes, "Erie," "Huron," "St. Clair," "Ontario," "Superior" and "Michigan." From the principal niche at its base pours a torrent of water which flows down over sculptured cascades and expands into a large basin which reflects the beauties of the tower. The principal niche emits a flood of 1,300 gallons of water each minute. On each side of the center of the tower twenty-six large pillar jets throw the water fifty feet into the air, and forty-two large jets in the center throw the water back toward the cascades. It is the most beautiful of all the beauty spots of the Exposition.

The Agriculture building and the Electricity building, flanking the Electric Tower, are models of their kind. Their color scheme is a faint yellow with other colors to heighten the effect. The Agriculture building, with its facade ornamented with fruit and heads of domestic animals, is especially attractive.

The Plaza back of the Electric Tower, flanked by the big gray restaurants and bounded by the Propylæa on the north, is one of the most delightful spots in the grounds. Above it looms the glistening mass of the Electric Tower.

In the center is the band stand, surrounded by the Sunken Gardens, sodded and blooming with flowers. As if on guard, two bronze lions look away toward the ends of the Propylaea, whose gaily colored arches are niches for statues of the old gods and goddesses, heroes and demigods, such as Jupiter, Venus, Jason, Hercules, Narcissus, Discobulus and a hundred others. The arches on the left hand, looking northward, lead to the throbbing, joyous Midway. Those on the right conduct to the Stadium, the largest amphitheater of modern times, capable of seating 12,000 persons, where modern athletics will vaunt its prowess during the summer and revive the days of the Olympic games. Back of the Propylaea stands the Transportation building, with its exhibits of heavy rolling stock.

The Mall, once known as Amherst street, shows itself transformed into green bowers. It is in two sections, lying between the Machinery and Electricity and the Agriculture and Manufactures buildings, respectively. At its ends are the bridges over the canals, and its center is intersected by the Court of Fountains. It is like a grassy dell, shaded by two rows of poplar trees and lined with rows of Hercules and Bacchantes. Two groups of "Resting Buffaloes" look down upon two fountains which keep it cool, and seats are provided for the weary on each side of the graveled walks. The slopes toward the north and south are filled with huge beds of rhododendrons.

The Temple of Music, on the west side of the Court of Fountains, and fronting the west end of the Esplanade, constitutes in the minds of many the most ornate and artistic of all the buildings aside from the Electric Tower. Its rich tones of red, orange and yellow, its gilded groups of statuary "Lyric Music," "Gay Music," "Heroic Music" and "Sacred Music," by Isidore Konti, and its ornate architecture render it an opal in the Exposition's casket of gems. Its brilliant interior and magnificent organ add much to the charm it exercises upon the multitudes.

The western Esplanade is a duplicate of the eastern,

save that its ornaments, while similar in nature, are different in name.

It is flanked by the Graphic Arts, Mines and Horticulture buildings, the latter a mass of cream painted towers 285 feet high. The group of buildings are of a warm yellow as to general color treatment, with tones of green constantly recurring in the ornamentation. The main ornament of this grand court is the "Fountain of Nature," by George E. Brewster. Nature is represented by a nude female figure holding up a gleaming sun. At her feet are Cupids scattering flowers. Two other fountains, of "Kronos" and "Ceres," respectively, by Edwin F. Elwell and the groups of "Mineral Wealth," by Niehaus, "Floral Wealth," by Bela L. Pratt, and "Animal Wealth," by E. C. Potter, embellish the place. Curved pergolas with deep orange pillars lead away toward the Triumphal Causeway and are met there by others that lead to the Government building.



In the space between the Machinery building on the one side, and the Graphic Arts building and Temple of Music on the other lies the Court of Lilies, similar to the Court of Cypressess, save that aquatic plants are the feature in the circular pool. It is surrounded with trees and is adorned with statuary. Art and nature are pleasingly combined here to produce a cool secluded spot during the heated summer time.

Southward of the Horticulture and Mines buildings, and separated from them is the Woman's building. Its cool, green verandas are remembered in pleasant harmony with the Rose Gardens that surround it. The visitor will long remember the beauty of this place with its 200 flower beds, and velvety lawn, the former being planted with half a



FOUNTAIN OF ABUNDANCE.

million bulbs, including tulips, hyacinths, narcissus and iris.

Floral effects are not confined to the rose gardens by any means. The wealth of color in the buildings is everywhere set off by the wealth of flowers.

The Plaza, the Sunken Gardens, the Court of State and

Foreign buildings, the lawn about the Service building and the Mall all contain beautiful and elaborate designs of flower beds. Moreover, hundreds of shapely vases filled with flowering plants, drooping vines and palms adorn the Grand Basin and Cascade basins. The aim has been to follow a course exactly opposite to that adopted at the Columbian Exposition, where nothing beyond a blade of grass was allowed to compete with the dazzling white of the stupendous buildings. At the Pan-American Exposition, on the other hand, color is triumphant everywhere, in the hundreds of flags that flutter from the tops of the buildings and over the doorways in the buildings themselves, with their red-tiled blue domes and walls showing the artistic effects of a well-planned color scheme.

Water also contributes to the beauty of the grounds. It fills the canals over a mile long flowing between green, grassy banks bordered with trees. It fills the Mirror Lakes, reflecting the richness of the Mines building, the Triumphal Causeway and the Government buildings. It spreads out in glassy sheets in the Park lakes, fills the pools of the Courts of Cypresses and Lilies and bursts forth in fountains in every part of the grounds.

Among the recollections one will carry away is the sights and sounds of the strange, semi-barbarous Midway. In that long and winding street are the trophies of the ends of the earth and of the dominion of fancy, all consecrated to Sensation. The concessionaires, as an experiment the wisdom of which remains to be seen, have constructed here more costly buildings than were ever put up in a Midway before, and installed therein attractive and expensive amusement schemes. The Frozen Pole, the South Sea Islands, the Heart of Africa, the Silvery Moon, the Animal Kingdom and even heaven and hell are levied upon to contribute to the maddest and most diversified carnival of pleasure that was ever placed at the command of the public. To see even the exteriors of the buildings on both sides of the well-paved street is a delight in itself.



JOHN N. SCATCHERD, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The exhibit of big guns is in strange contrast to the dairy exhibits, which they have for neighbors, north of the Government building. Here is one gun, a 12-inch breech-loading rifle, mounted upon a disappearing carriage. Its weight is 115,000 pounds and it fires an armor-piercing 1,000-pound projectile.

Near this besom of destruction is a 10-inch breech-loading rifle weighing 66,700 pounds, firing a 575-pound shell, loaded with 22.4 pounds of guncotton. At its right stands a 12-inch mortar and a 5-inch rapid-fire gun. All are protected by a parapet, and are designed to show the types used in coast defense. To the left of the 12-inch gun is shown the old seacoast ordnance of the United States, arranged in historical series, also guns showing the evolution of guns, mortars and howitzers.

Beauties almost beyond description are everywhere to be seen in the great Exposition, and inside the buildings displays of the wonders of man's and nature's work in this wonderful twentieth century abound.

ELECTRIC TOWER.

The artistic centerpiece of the Pan-American Exposition is an Electric Tower, soaring to the magnificent height of 391 feet. Here is the climax of the illumination, which far surpasses anything of the kind hitherto contemplated.

The Tower stands in a broad basin, in which wonderful fountains and electrical effects are produced.

The main body of the structure is 80 feet square, and it is flanked on the east and west by long, curved colonnades which sweep to the southward and terminate in airy pavilions, forming a semi-circular space 200 feet across. From the surface of the water to the top of the colonnades is 110 feet. This portion of the structure is enriched by a system of decorative rusticated bands, which give an aspect of great solidity to the base. The shaft of the Tower is treated with great simplicity. The center of each side is paneled with fantastically perforated work, through

which is indistinctly revealed the massive framework of the Tower. This feature produces a remarkable effect when lighted from within. The main shaft of the Tower terminates in an elaborate entablature at the height of 200 feet. The crown of the Tower rests upon this entablature and is composed of three stories of diminishing proportions and varying design. The lower of these stories is an arcaded loggia, rich in ornamentation and having the wall surfaces brilliantly colored. Pavilionettes at the corners terminate in light fantastic cupolas.

The second stage, or lantern of the Tower crown, is in the form of a high circular colonnade, entirely open, so as to allow the effect of the sky to be seen between the columns. A spiral staircase within the colonnade leads to the last stage of the Tower, the cupola, over whose soaring dome is poised the superb figure of the Goddess of Light, thus dominating the entire Exposition, which owes so much to her generously exerted power.

The entrance to the Tower is across an ornamental bridge from the Plaza, on the north side. Elevators carry passengers to the various floors which are devoted to the different purposes of the Exposition, such as reception rooms, offices, restaurants, belvideres and amusement halls. A large restaurant and roof garden, at a height of 200 feet, gives the diner a broad and beautiful view of the Exposition and the surrounding landscape. From the cupola the eye can sweep the whole Niagara frontier, and look far into Canada, beyond the majestic river that separates that country from the states.

Sculpture plays an important part in the decoration of the Tower. Two splendid monumental groups of statuary flank each of the four sides of the base. In the southern face of the Tower is a magnificent escutcheon, representing the arms and seal of the United States.

In the spandrel of the great arch are sculptures in high relief. The pavilions and wings are also richly decorated with sculptures and other architectural devices. The en-

tire exterior of the Tower is studded with more than 40,000 electric lamps, so arranged that a great variety of effects is secured.

Visitors to the World's Fair may remember the great searchlight operated there. If they do, and desire to make comparison, they may know that this light far surpasses the World's Fair light in every particular. The Chicago searchlight was known as a 36-inch projector, while the searchlight on the Electric Tower is a 30-inch projector. There is six inches difference in the size of these projectors, and the first thought is that the Pan-American light is the smaller. In one sense, it is, but to this must be added the fact that the 30-inch projector of to-day is a far more wonderful machine than was the 36-inch projector of World's Fair days. This 30-inch projector of the Pan-American is the most wonderful light of its kind ever erected, and it is operated on the 360-foot level of the Electric Tower. In order to more definitely locate this 360-foot level, it may be further pointed out that it is the level at which the Tower makes the last contraction, and this is only thirty-one feet below the extreme apex or highest point of the Tower and statue of the Goddess of Light that surmounts it.

The beam from this searchlight flashes through the sky with a brilliancy that causes it to be seen for many miles. It has been said that the searchlight used to light up the whirlpool rapids of the Niagara gorge at night has





ELECTRIC TOWER AT NIGHT.

been seen at Wilson, which is twelve or fourteen miles away. The power of the Pan-American searchlight is much greater than the Niagara light.

In the basin, where the most strenuous water effects are produced, is a magnificent group of statuary in which the sculptor has portrayed his artistic conception of the Genius of Water. In the basin in front of the statuary the water boils to a height of four or five feet, thus carrying out still further the idea. From a niche in the Tower, 70 feet high, pour 13,000 gallons of water per minute, which is broken into an immense water screen or veil by means of a deflector. On each side of the center of the structure are located two groups of water jets, with twenty-six large pillar jets, throwing water to a height of fifty feet. On the arc of a circle, whose center is the niche, are forty-two large jets, throwing water in a parabola curve toward the cascades in front of the niche. The splendor of the scene under the play of colored lights of various intensity is indescribable. Under the water in the basin are ninety-four searchlights, each lighting up its individual water display.

THE BUILDINGS IN DETAIL.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

The United States Government group of three buildings is at the eastern end of the Esplanade, overlooking the Grand Canal. The main building is 600 feet long and 130 feet wide. The two others, the Colonial and Fisheries buildings, are each 150 feet square. The group is architecturally a modified treatment of the Spanish Renaissance, the details suggesting a Mexican rather than a strictly Spanish origin. These buildings are constructed of staff. The color scheme is rich and brilliant, the lavish use of color and gilding giving, with the intricate plastic decorations and sculpture groups, an ensemble both striking and interesting. Portions of the roofs, covered with red Spanish tiles, add much to the character of the buildings.

In plan, the buildings are shaped like a letter U, the

opening being toward the west. The main building corresponds to the bottom of the U, which accommodates the greater portion of the Government exhibits, the administrative offices, guard room, etc. Its center is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which, 250 feet above the main floor level and crowned with a figure of Victory twenty feet in height, forms one of the most conspicuous features of the Exposition grounds. Connected by colonnades to the main building are the two lesser buildings or pavilions, one of which holds an exhibition typical of life and labor in the Government's new possessions, and a branch station of the United States Weather Bureau; while the other contains the exhibit, aquariums, etc., of the United States Fish Commission.

Inlets from the canal fill the spaces within the colonnades connecting the pavilions with the main building. The central plaza, the space enclosed by the arms of the U, is decorated by steps, terraces and formal flower beds, making an easy and beautiful approach to the main entrance under the dome.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department exhibit occupies the space on each side of the middle aisle as one enters from the Esplanade. It is interesting throughout and one can spend considerable time with profit in looking it over.

One of the features is an exhibit from the government mint, showing a new coin press in operation which has a capacity of 90,000 coins per hour and is operated with a force pressure equal to 100 tons. The product of this press is offered for sale to visitors as souvenirs. In this exhibit is a full collection of coins from 1793 to 1901 among which is the famous La Fayette dollar. There are also to be seen all of the medals that have been issued by the government commemorative of various events, and cases containing the coins of all nations.

In the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in this depart-

ment can be seen proof sheets of all the bills, postage and revenue stamps. The series of currency ranges from ten cents to a \$10,000 gold note. A hand plate press is in daily operation to give visitors an idea of the manner in which the currency is printed.

The Registrar's office of the Treasury exhibits Colonial and Continental money, and a series of the state issues of currency and bonds. Copies of the bonds issued during the Civil war and the Spanish-American war are included.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey exhibits models showing the contour of the coasts, bays, tidal models, models equipped for deep sea sounding, etc.

The Marine Hospital shows models of hospital ships, a fully equipped Marine Hospital, X-Ray apparatus, and the manner of preventing the spread of contagious diseases.

The Lighthouse department has made a splendid display and one that is attracting a great deal of attention. Large lenses designed for lighthouses have been placed in position with their mechanism and are operated during the open hours of the Exposition. All the material used in lighthouses is shown and in the center of the building stands a fully equipped lighthouse 45 feet high.

The Life Saving exhibit is in a special building on the Park lake.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

This exhibit occupies the northwest corner of the main building and is complete in every detail. One of the most interesting features of this interesting place is the will of James Smithson, the founder of the institution. There is a full set of the publications issued since its foundation and pictures of the building and interiors.

The National Museum section of this exhibit contains many interesting features. One of the exhibits which attracts much attention is that of the Filipinos, which is shown in this section.

In zoology the museum has many rare and striking

specimens. Among mammals should be mentioned the Kodiak bear of Alaska, the largest bear in the world; the singular little gray Glacier bear, which lives among the snow-fields back of Mt. St. Elias; the giant moose, the wild black sheep of British Columbia, and Dall's sheep, which is entirely white; the rare West Indian seal, the musk ox, the mountain caribou, and others. All the larger species



are mounted on bases with accessories indicating their natural surroundings and habits.

The bird exhibit comprises about 300 of the most brilliant and striking forms in America, including many West Indian and South American species, such as the condor, the American ostrich, the macaws and parrots, umbrella bird, bell bird, and cock-of-the-rock. The taxidermy of both birds and mammals is of a very high order.

Among reptiles the most striking exhibit is a gigantic snapping turtle from Texas, known as the alligator snapper. The creature is about five feet long, and is the largest fresh water turtle ever found in America. This part of the exhibit also includes the poisonous and non-poisonous American snakes—rattlesnakes, moccasins, boa constrictors, spreading adders, together with many striking lizards, frogs, toads and salamanders, including species from Cuba and Porto Rico.

American fishes are fully represented. The museum has had agents at Key West, Florida, and on the Amazon River collecting specimens specially for the Buffalo exhibit. These have been prepared by a new method, by which their natural form and much of their brilliant color is preserved. A novelty in fishes is a large model of luminous deep-sea fish, arranged by means of electrical attachments so that it will phosphoresce, as it is known to do, when alive in the depths of the ocean. Many of the fishes from the deepest waters are exceedingly grotesque and wonderful in structure, but on account of their small size and their bad condition when dragged from the depths of the sea, they are little known to the public.

The geological exhibits are diversified and chiefly American. One very interesting series consists of examples of the various elements which occur uncombined in the rocks, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, platinum, carbon and iron. Strange as it may seem, one of the rarest of these elements is iron. The exhibit contains native iron from Greenland, and a portion of an iron meteorite from New Mexico. Another interesting object is a large platinum nugget worth about \$200. Carbon is represented by a diamond crystal, a piece of graphite, and specimens of the curious and valuable black diamond, known as carbonade, a piece of which the size of half a pea is worth about \$40.

A series of minerals includes every important variety, and no small number of very striking forms, largely from America.

Another especially interesting exhibit is a series of the rocks of the Hawaiian islands, which, as is well known, are mainly lavas. The exhibit is accompanied by photographs of the interior of the craters of the volcanoes. An exhibit of concretionary structures found in mineral and rocks includes some magnificent slabs of the concretionary granite found in New England. Collections of deposits from the geysers and hot springs of Yellowstone Park are also shown.

Still another section of the geological exhibits is devoted to fossil vertebrate animals and fossil wood. Of the fossil animals, the one which attracts most attention is the skeleton of the gigantic mammal-like reptile known as Triceratops. This creature was larger than the largest elephant, and had an immense bony shield on the back of the head, as well as a pair of great horns over the eyes. Besides the skeleton, a large painting representing the animal as it must have appeared when alive, and a model are also shown.

Another extraordinary creature exhibited is a bird with teeth, known as Hesperornis. This remarkable bird was more than three feet high. The skeleton is practically complete. Much attention is attracted by the collection of fossil woods from Arizona, many of which are extremely brilliant in color.

Hardly less striking is the Zeuglodon, a whale-like carnivorous animal from Alabama, which reaches a length of fifty or sixty feet. It is a strange combination of whale, sea-cow and sea-lion, and has long been a puzzle to zoologists.

An extensive display of American anthropology, prepared in co-operation with the Bureau of American Ethnology, completes the exhibits from the museum. The most prominent feature of this exhibit consists of ten large family groups, representing typical native American peoples, from the Patagonian to the Arctic Eskimo. Each group serves to give an idea of the costumes, surroundings and mode of life of the people to which it relates. Close

attention has been paid to every detail of the accessories, and the modeling and painting of the human figures are of a high order.

The principal peoples represented are the Eskimo of the farthest north, the Canadian Algonquins, the Thlinkins of Southeastern Alaska, the basket-making Digger Indians of California, the Zuni Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, the Mayas of Yucatan, the Napo Indians of the Upper Amazon, and the Rhea-hunting Indians of Patagonia.

Surrounding the groups are many cases filled with collections representing the arts of the Indians, their household utensils, dress, weapons, etc. A series of models of habitations, the wigwam, the snow-house and pueblo are also shown.

Visitors find a great deal to interest them in the collection of native baskets. This series includes every type of aboriginal basket-making in the western hemisphere. There are many beautiful pieces, such as the Aleutian fine grass weaving, the pomo coiled ware of California, and the diagonal weaving of the Caribs of Guiana, the first Indians met by Columbus.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

The Department of Interior exhibit is across the aisle and to the east of the Smithsonian. It presents many new and interesting features, among them being an exhibition of the uses of wood pulp in the manufacture of articles, the most prominent feature being the imitation of leather goods. On a rack standing near the center of the exhibit is a number of plows showing the improvements that have been made in that single direction in the course of time. There are many interesting models in the Patent Office section. On the north wall is a picture bearing the title "The Genius of Invention" that is well worth seeing.

The front line of the exhibit of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is marked at one end by the life-size figures of an Indian woman and child; at the other end by a warrior,

with battle-ax and shield ready to defend his home. Between these stand a case containing specimens of some of the native arts, industries and foods. The ancient weaving of cotton fibre is seen in a Moqui ceremonial kilt and a bridal girdle. The round knobs on the fringe of the latter symbolize the squash flower, sacred to maidens. A miniature loom with a partly woven Navajo blanket, and red sashes worn by Moqui women, show other styles of weaving. The roots, wild-rice, and seeds used as foods, are in baskets of aboriginal manufacture; maize, or corn, is represented by a Moqui ceremonial plaque, with the symbolic design of "Mother Corn," its gay colors contrasting with a dingy winnowing basket known to be over one hundred years old from the Nez Perces tribe of Idaho.

Back of this line are cases filled with examples of the school-room and industrial work of the different government schools scattered from Carlisle, Pa., to Chemawa, Ore., and from Phoenix, Ariz., to Oneida, Wis. This part of the exhibit includes several models. One, from Chilocca, Oklahoma, of a house made by Charles Blackeyes, of the Seneca tribe, is finished completely within as well as without; the doors and windows open so that one can see the wainscoted rooms. A four years' course in sewing is shown, beginning with simple hemming and cutting of patterns through the different stages up to the completed costume. Boys' uniforms, girls' clothing, infants' garments, embroidery and lace making are exhibited. At the recent Paris Exposition lace made by Indian women, who had been taught by Miss Carter, won a prize in that center of lace manufacture.

Behind the school exhibit is a space set apart by a screen of grill-work made by the Indian students at Hampton Institute, Va. All the articles within this enclosure are the handiwork of Indians who are either in school or are working for themselves at their respective avocations.

The central object in this room is the mantel. The wood-work was done at Haskell Institute, Kan., from a design by



ILLUMINATION OF GRAPHIC ARTS, TEMPLE OF MUSIC, ETHNOLOGY, AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Angel de Cora, a young Winnebago artist, who also furnished the oil painting. Miss de Cora was graduated from Hampton Institute, afterward was student at the Philadelphia School of Fine Arts, later became a pupil of Howard Pyle and is now pursuing her art studies in Boston. The design for the mantel was entirely original with Miss de Cora. In it she has combined the native symbolism of fire with our own tradition of the fireside. Upon the space below the shelf, in low relief of redwood, is a conventionalized thunderbird, the plumes of its wings breaking out into flames; at the sides and in a band around the upper part of the mantel, making a frame for the central painting, are conventionalized forms of the sticks used in the ceremony of making the sacred fire by friction; the scene of the picture is on the rolling prairie at sunset, suggesting the hour of gathering about the hearth; off to the left is a cluster of Indian tents, each one aglow from the bright fire within; in front, a little to the right and against a background of golden clouds, stand a pair of lovers, the beginning of a new fireside. This poetic conception is carried out with clearness, simplicity and skill, and makes Miss de Cora's mantel a work of art.

In the bookcase, besides photographs and other records of Indian work, is a volume called "The Middle Five," a clever and charmingly written story of Indian school life by one of "the five" boys who were known to their mates as "The Middle Five," Mr. Francis La Flesche, an Omaha Indian, now in the employ of the Indian Bureau at Washington. The frontispiece to this work is by Angel de Cora and the picture hangs in this exhibit.

The frieze is composed of Moqui ceremonial plaques, the designs and colors are all symbolic and each has its meaning. The plaque directly over the fireplace, representing a wheel, is symbolic of motion, of life, of breath, of the wind. The peculiar arrangement of the hair on the heads that form the capital of the pillar, typifies the sacred flower of the squash. The pillar, the inlaid table and the

polished slab of onyx are the work of the pupils of the school at Phoenix, Ariz. The purpose of this exhibit by the Bureau of Indian Affairs is threefold:

First. To show something of the native capacity of the Indian and his artistic feeling, as in the aboriginal weaving, basketry and plaques.

Second. To set forth the methods used in the schools to train him along our lines of thought and activities, as seen in the school work.

Third. To present examples of the use he makes of this training to express in forms intelligible to us his artistic feeling and his power of workmanship. These are manifest in Miss de Cora's designs and paintings, in the humor and pathos of Mr. La Flesche's book, and in the skillful handicraft displayed in the various articles of the exhibit.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice occupies the space next south of the Interior Department exhibit. Here are to be seen photographs and pictures of the Justices of the Supreme Court from the formation of that body, and interesting information in classified form relating to the workings of the highest tribunal in the world.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

The Department of Labor makes an exhibit of some of its different lines of work, as shown in its annual and special reports and its bi-monthly Bulletin, dealing with subjects connected with labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral welfare.

The exhibit contains thirty-one volumes published by the department since its inception in 1884 and a complete collection of all the reports published by the thirty-one state bureaus engaged in similar lines of work, making in all over 400 volumes, covering a period of a little over

thirty years. Photographs show the objects of some of the Department's investigations and give an idea of some of the results. One set of photographs and plans shows the various stages in the evolution of the tenement house in New York from the early tenement of 1863, with dark, unventilated inside rooms, to the light, airy, sanitary tenements of the present day, as exemplified in the Riverside and Astral buildings. Various foreign tenements of modern type in London, Liverpool and Glasgow are also shown.

The model small house of the detached type is also represented by several examples from American and foreign cities. Elevations and floor plans give every opportunity for the comparison of the various types.

Plans are also shown of the model small public bath as evolved by German experience and used largely both by employers and municipal cities. The monumental bath is exemplified by plans from Manchester and London, England, and from Stuttgart, Germany.

Specific results of investigations are displayed in large wall charts. The cities with over 30,000 population are compared so as to show graphically the per capita assessed valuation, net debt, expenditure for fire department, police, streets, street lighting, schools and total maintenance, as well as birth and death rates, all these being presented both in the order of population and in the order of per capita valuation, debt or expenditure, as the case may be.

Other charts present graphically:

The course of prices, 1840 to 1891; from 1890 to 1899, and from 1891 to 1900.

The course of money wages, hours of labor and prices, and of real wages, 1840 to 1899.

Wages of blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, compositors, and house painters in certain cities of the United States and Great Britain; Paris and Lyons, France; and Liege, Belgium, 1870 to 1898.

Strikes ordered by labor organizations and others, estab-

lishments involved in strikes and employees thrown out of work, 1881 to 1900.

Wage loss of employees, assistance to employees by labor organizations and employers' loss, in strikes 1881 to 1900.

In addition there has also been issued in connection



with the exhibit a series of monographs under the following titles:

- I. The working of the Department of Labor.
- II. The value and influence of labor statistics.
- III. Employer and employee under the common law.
- IV. Present status of employers' liability in the United States.
- V. Protection of workmen in their employment.
- VI. Public baths in Europe.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The exhibit of the Bureau of American Republics has been made with the object of showing its work. The relief map of the Intercolonial railway, the construction of which was suggested at the International American conference in 1890, gives an idea of the proposed line of that railway through the countries on this continent.

The interest in this particular display is further enhanced by a miniature exhibit, geographically arranged in glass cases, of the most important products of the countries through which the Intercolonial railway will pass.

Several manuscript maps, notably of Mexico and Brazil, are samples of the efforts of the Bureau in this direction. In a number of bookcases the publications of the Bureau, from the time of its creation to the present day, are shown.

The wall space contains photographs of officials and men who have been prominently identified in Pan-American affairs. The cases which occupy the floor space contain interesting documents, many in the original; some facsimiles, and others photographic productions of documents pertaining to the history of this hemisphere.

A prominent feature of the exhibit is a collection of photographs of the Columbia mural paintings of the University of Notre Dame.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The State Department exhibit, which is located south of the Bureau of American Republics and on the main east and west aisle, contains photographs of all the men who have held the office of Secretary, copies of all the treaties made between the United States and foreign governments, and papers relating to the embassies, legations and consulates of this government in all countries.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department exhibit, which occupies the south-east quadrant of the center space in the building, also pre-

sents some interesting features. Here are depicted the character of men who serve in each branch of the service by means of models properly uniformed. There are arms and ordnance and everything pertaining to that important division of the government.

Models of pontoon bridges, defense earthworks and the manner of protecting land from the inroads of water, both of rivers and the sea coast, are also shown. This exhibit contains a splendid collection of arms of all periods in the history of the government, also examples of early and modern ordnance.

POST OFFICE EXHIBIT.

The Government Post Office exhibit is in the southeast corner of the main building and so attractive that it is constantly filled with visitors. It contains six large model postal steamers, including the *Paris*, which was the *Yale* during the Spanish war, and the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*.

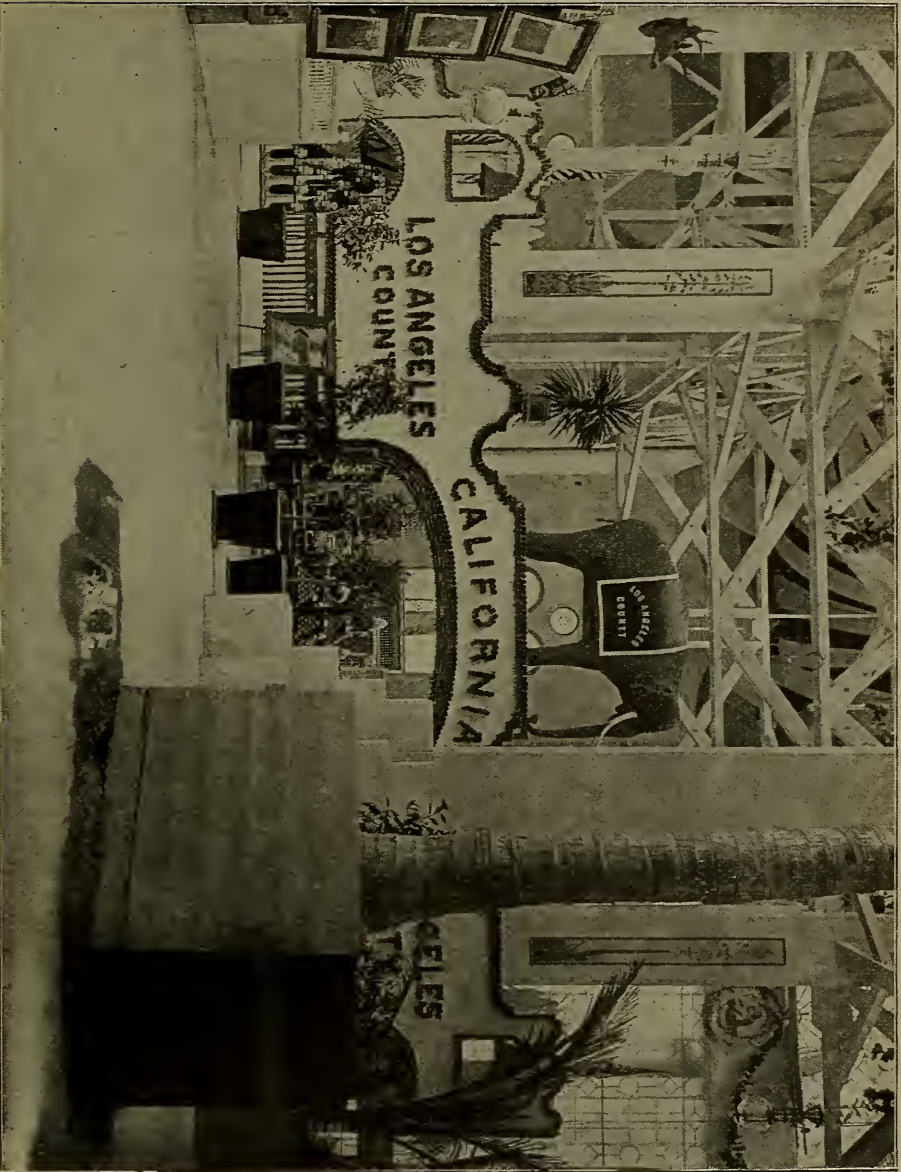
A most interesting exhibit is one illustrating the delivery of mail in the different parts of Uncle Sam's country. Most attractive is the pony express, showing a life-size rider on a full-size horse with his mail bags and equipment complete. The background is a reproduction of Rocky Mountain scenery.

Another scene is of snow and ice, and in the midst of this a sled with dogs and driver, life-size. These mounted dogs, when alive, pulled the same sled over the Mackinaw and Sault Ste. Marie route.

A model of the old "Southerner," a square rigged side wheeler, the first steamer to carry the U. S. mail across the Atlantic, is also shown.

Scenes typical of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines are exhibited. The costume and outfit used in each country is displayed on life-size models.

The battered old Rocky Mountain Mail Coach is in the center of the Government Postal Exhibit. This relic of the



LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, EXHIBIT — HORTICULTURE BUILDING.

early days of mail-carrying in the West, of Indian fights, captures and recaptures, and untold scenes of thrilling and melodramatic interest, is a veteran of expositions as well as of the trails. As all who attended the great fairs in Chicago and Paris probably have read from the cardboard inscription on the door, this coach has carried many famous people, including General Sherman and President Garfield. The coach used to carry mail between Fort Ellis and Helena, Mont.

It was once captured by the Indians and held for some time and recaptured again by General O. O. Howard.

The passenger department of the Missouri Pacific Railway and the Iron Mountain Route has prepared a collection of 100 pictures, which are exhibited in this section.

The collection embraces every conceivable phase of activity on either of these lines. There are represented in the number views of every character, from the quiet cattle scene of Acadian simplicity, to the infernal activity of the smelters and mines in the great mineral region, from the peaceful existence of the model farms to the rugged beauty and hardness of the Ozarks. Others depict the beautiful stretches of smooth yet swiftly flowing water of the "Father of Waters," lined on one hand by time-defying bluffs, behind which, stretched out in the smiling beauty of well-tended farms, lie some of the most productive fields in the country.

The collection of articles sent through the mails and of articles which have been sent to the dead letter office is exhibited in cases. There are models at different places in the exhibit of the uniform and paraphernalia of the postmen of the different countries of the world.

NAVAL EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of the Navy Department is located in the southwest corner of the Government building, and presents many interesting features. There are shown models of the best ships in the navy, one of these being that of the

Maine, which went down in Havana harbor. Another interesting relic of this vessel is the spare propeller paddle which is exhibited.

An enclosed scene represents the deck of a warship, on which are models of officers, designed to show the different uniforms used in the navy.

A considerable amount of ordnance is shown, one of the features being a wood model, full sized, of a 13-inch gun, cut in sections to show rifling and thickness of barrel at different distances from the breech.

There are drawings and pictures of the Naval Academy and many other interesting features, not the least of which is, that Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson can be seen most of the time in the vicinity of the exhibit, he having been detailed to Buffalo during the entire time of the Exposition.

The model sick bay is on the same scale as those on the largest of the United States battleships, and is fully equipped, even to the smallest details. It is a hospital on a small scale. The model is 30 feet long and 8 feet wide. One end is separated and devoted to the office of the pharmacist of the ship. Here is a desk and lavatory as well as numerous drawers and lockers for drugs. The other end is fitted up as a bath room. Everything found in the bays of the battleships in commission are to be found in this one. There are fire extinguishers, electric lights, heating apparatus, and the best plumbing has been used.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The Agricultural Department exhibit is in the north wing of the Government building and is connected with the main building by a colonnade. The exhibit embraces the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Chemistry, Botany and the Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau occupies the northeast corner of the building, which is divided into four parts by the aisles



THE RAND - McNALLY EXHIBIT — MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

which run through the center. Here is shown in daily operation a two-color lithographing press for the making of weather maps. These maps are distributed as souvenirs to visitors. There is also exhibited a weather tower from which signals of storms are displayed. Photographs of lightning and of peculiar shaped clouds can also be seen.

In the Botanical Department, across the aisle to the south, are shown samples of grasses and grains and a full exhibition of the manner in which tobacco is cultivated. The fruit exhibit presents some interesting features.

West of the Botanical Department is the Bureau of Chemistry. Here is shown all of the stages in the manufacture of beet sugar, in which industry \$25,000,000 is invested in this country alone. The exhibit contains a collection of photographs showing the methods of growing the beets.

In this department is the Bureau of Chemistry, which makes a display of food adulteration, also charts showing the relation of price to the quality of foods.

A complete laboratory for the testing of rocks and road making machinery is to be seen. There are also a number of photographs showing good and bad roads in all parts of the country, and charts showing how good roads should be constructed.

In the Bureau of Animal Industry exhibit, which is also in this section, a collection of plants that destroy animals is shown. There is a dairy exhibit which shows the proper method of caring for dairy products. There is also an interesting exhibit of horses' hoofs, showing the proper and improper methods of horse shoeing. There are models of sheep dips, and methods used in the inspection and exportation of meats.

The northwest corner of the building is occupied by the Filipino exhibit.

A large portion of the Filipino exhibit consists of agricultural implements and products. There is the primitive

plow and rake used in the rice fields, knives for cutting rice straw, rice sifters, baskets and sieves, models of rice mills, and finally the rice itself.

The palm leaf is everywhere in evidence, being used for roofs, hats, cloaks, fans, baskets and other things.

The collection includes all kinds of fishery apparatus, lines, nets, rafts, boats and baskets.

The tools of the various trades are also well represented, such as a complete carpenter's kit, carriage and harness makers' tools, masons' tools, a tinsmith's outfit, farrier's implements, etc.

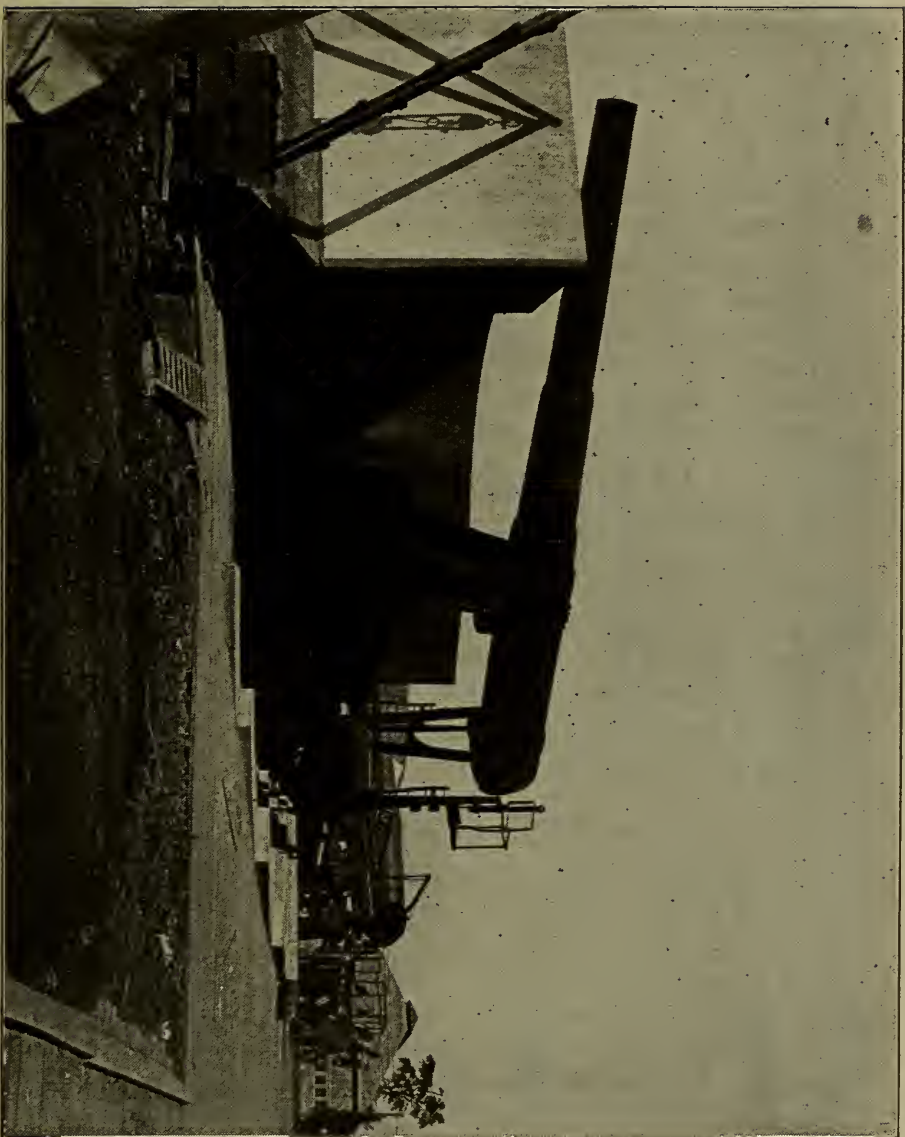
The exhibit is supplemented by several hundred mounted photographs, colored pictures of flowers and plants, and a small collection of animals.

FISHERIES EXHIBIT.

The United States Fish Commission occupies the south pavilion of the Government building, and affords 10,000 feet of floor space. The exhibits are arranged under three general headings—scientific inquiry, fish culture, and methods and statistics.

The aquarium occupies 6,500 square feet and is rectangular in shape. It contains 32 tanks of fresh and salt water fish, also the economic and food fishes of the North Atlantic coast and of the inland waters east of the Rocky mountains. The fresh water in the tanks is obtained from the Niagara river and the salt water from Woods Hole, Mass. This is stored in the basement of the building in reservoirs and pumped through hard rubber pipes to the tanks above. In the basement there is an ice machine to cool the water for certain kinds of ocean fish that live far north in the Atlantic and outside of the gulf stream. A heating plant is provided for raising the temperature for those fish requiring warm water.

The division of scientific inquiry shows a complete laboratory, also instruments and apparatus for making deep



HEAVY FORTIFICATIONS AND DISAPPEARING GUNS — UNITED STATES EXHIBIT.

sea collections. There are models of fishing vessels of the latest construction, and the exhibit of oysters surpasses anything heretofore made by the government in that line. The growth of the oyster is traced for years, and there are examples of the conditions under which it is found in various parts of the country. There is also a beautiful collection of oyster shells and of pearls.

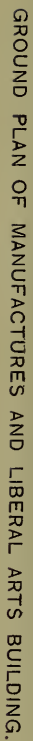
The method of fish culture is fully shown. Apparatus is exhibited showing the practical work of hatching trout, salmon, shad, pike, perch and others. In this department there are charts and pictures, the former presenting the figures of growth and consumption, and the latter the scenes connected with the actual work of supplying the human family in America with fish.

SOME BIG GUNS.

In the north end of the main building is the government's outdoor exhibit of ordnance. Here is a 13-inch mortar, a 12-inch gun with disappearing carriage, and the 16-inch sea coast defense rifle manufactured at the Watervliet Arsenal, the most powerful piece of ordnance ever constructed, with a maximum range of $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The exhibit of ordnance and munitions of war at this exposition is the largest ever made anywhere.

MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

The great building designed for the exhibits of manufactures and liberal arts covers more than four acres of land. It is as beautiful in design as it is magnificent in its proportions, being more than one-third of a mile in circumference and replete with ornate modeled reliefs. It is embellished with low towers at each corner and each entrance, the central entrance being surmounted by a massive and very handsome dome. Ornamentation characteristic of the Spanish is used with prodigal liberality, at frequent intervals, and the whole massed in artistic conformity with the general artistic arrangement of the Exposition. The



GROUND PLAN OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

general plan is that of the old Spanish mission, with the church on one side of the open patio, the convent on the other, and with the culinary department, cellars and living rooms at one end. The rehabilitation of this first school of



WEST SIDE OF MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

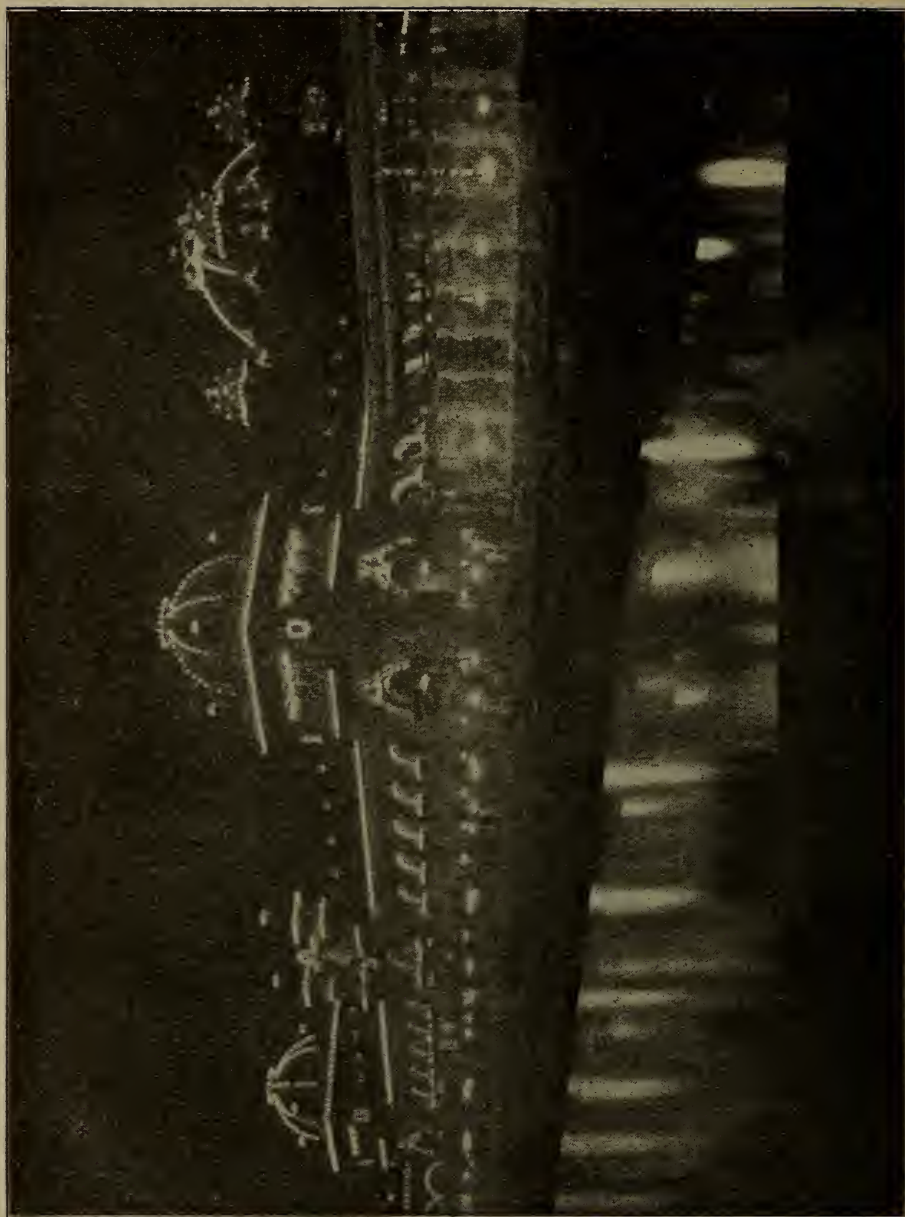
American architecture is thus presented with pardonable elaboration.

The embellishments are balustrades, vases, figures of

children, masques, lions' heads, and in addition to these sculptured groups of symbolic meaning and splendid workmanship by some of the foremost sculptors of the American continent. Among some of the most attractive groups are: "The Genius of Man," "Human Intellect," and "Human Emotions."

The subjects connected with manufactures and liberal arts are typified in several of the groups, such as those entitled "The Arts," "The Sciences," and "Manufactures." The last named is situated in the stately Court of Cypresses immediately in front of this building.

A notable deviation from the old Spanish plan, however, has been devised as the result of necessity. The original patio in the Manufactures building has been enclosed with a roof of glass, because of the great demand for space in this building, which otherwise could not be complied with. This covered patio is treated as a sub-tropical garden. It is embellished with many odd plants, climbing vines and unfamiliar flowers, many of which require protection even in the pleasant summer climate of Buffalo. This patio contains the elaborate and expensive exhibits of jewelry, comprising the most intricate work of the silversmith and the worker in gold; elaborate wrought iron grill-work, with variations in other metals and substances, such as ivory, carved in many artistic forms, stone and wood ornaments of intricate workmanship and endless variety. This exhibit comprises also a collection of stamped leather work, fancy wall hangings, delicate embroidery textiles, stained glass, artistic colored picture glass, enamel work on pottery, porcelain, etc., fine ceramics and many other articles of great value and artistic merit. The transformation of this patio is in many respects an improvement on the original water court, besides affording a large amount of well lighted Exposition space where elaborate and artistic exhibits are displayed in handsome cases under auspices sufficiently elaborate to furnish a proper setting for work of this nature.



MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING AT NIGHT.

The major portion of this building, the size of which is 500 by 350 feet, is given over to manufactures, the exhibits of which division consist of chemicals and drugs; paints and painters' supplies; soaps, essences, etc. After manufactures come liberal arts, divided into numerous departments. Foods and their accessories conclude the round of this big building.

All of the inflammable interior decorative fabrics, about 100,000 yards throughout the building, are fireproofed by a new process, the invention of a noted woman decorator, and while the outside of the building may be gay and garish, the inside is bland and subdued from the glare of the day. But at night the electric lighting brings out new beauties to the very top of the noble dome, inconceivable in the daytime; and so with music, light and color, is the evening spectacle distinguished from the day time show in a brilliant manner.

The classifications in the Manufactures department are as follows:

Group 95.—Chemicals and drugs.

Group 96.—Paints and painters' supplies.

Group 97.—Soaps, essences and perfumery. Toilet articles.

Group 98.—Traveling, camping and sporting apparatus.

Group 99.—Furniture and interior decorations.

Group 100.—Carvings and art metal work.

Group 101.—Ceramics and allied products.

Group 102.—Glass and glassware.

Group 103.—Burial appliances.

Group 104.—Heating, cooking and washing apparatus and kitchen appliances.

Group 105.—Lighting apparatus and appliances.

Group 106.—Refrigerators, hollow ware, tin ware, enamel ware.

Group 107.—Sewing machines.

Group 108.—Jute, ramie and other vegetable and mineral fabrics. Fabrics of glass.

Group 109.—Gold and silver ware, jewelery, ornaments, watches, clocks, etc.

Group 110.—Rubber and waterproof goods.

Group 111.—Woolens, cottons, linens, silks, furs and millinery. Toys and barbers' supplies.

Group 112.—Paper, stationery and typewriters.

Group 113.—Leather and manufactures of leather.

Group 114.—Scales, weights and measures.

Group 115.—Steel and wrought iron.

Group 116.—Vaults, safes, hardware, cutlery, edge tools and other implements.

Group 117.—Miscellaneous articles.

The classification of the liberal arts is as follows:

Group 122.—Education.

Group 123.—Books.

Group 124.—Scientific apparatus.

Group 125.—Photography.

Group 126.—Medical, surgical and dental instruments.

Group 127.—Engineering and public works.

Group 128.—Hygiene and sanitation.

Group 129.—Constructive architecture.

Group 130.—Social economy.

Group 131.—Music, musical instruments and the drama.

The Manufactures building presents to the visitor a bewildering appearance, especially if one enters from the Court of Fountains. On either side of the main aisle are artistic booths which contain all manner of exhibits. On the right of the main aisle as one comes in at the center door is an exhibit of cutlery. On one of the pillars supporting the roof of the booth is an immense carving knife and fork, each six feet long. They are said to be the largest ever made from steel.

To the left of the main aisle one enters into a bewildering array of food products. This section is decidedly popu-

lar because it is here that samples of goods are given away, and one can almost make out a good meal by passing up the main aisle on the north side of the building to the central entrance. The exhibitors have vied with each other to produce startling and artistic effects, and they have succeeded.

To the east of the center entrance on the north side one comes to the liberal arts department, in which are displayed along the north wall the scientific apparatus. Across the aisle from this and to the south is a beautiful staff pavilion containing the pianoforte exhibits. To the south of this exhibit and across the aisle along the walls of the roofed court is the display of photographs and photographic materials. East of the scientific apparatus is the extensive exhibit of Rand, McNally & Company of Chicago, New York and London, who make a very complete display of their Commercial, Political, Historical and Physical maps; school and library globes; school and miscellaneous books; atlases, guide books, etc. A mammoth map of the United States is one of the attractions of the Exposition. East of the Rand-McNally exhibit is the exhibit of small musical instruments, and south of that is a large enclosure containing the exhibits of education and social economy and the medical and surgical exhibits. On the east wall north of the center door is the publishers' exhibits and the exhibits of public works. The most prominent feature of this exhibit is a relief map and model of the Nicaraguan canal and of the Chicago sanitary canal. On the walls are photographs showing the construction work and scenes along the latter.

The exhibit of the Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co. of Detroit, Michigan, Section T, Manufactures building, is one of unusual merit. They have full-size models of windows and doors showing their method of equipping. The device when once attached is permanent and absolutely prevents the admission of drafts, soot or dust; stops all rattling and deadens outside noises. The claim of this

company as being "Comfort Givers and Fuel Savers" seems well founded, judging from the testimonials they show from leading people in all sections of the country. No householder should fail to visit their booth and examine their exhibit. Their booklet, "The Ballad of the Fair Young Troglodyte," is worth securing and saving.

The silk and fabric exhibits occupy the southeast corner of the building. The center of the south side of the build-



ing is occupied with exhibits of scales and a shoe factory in full operation. The southwest corner contains machinery in operation, paint exhibits, etc. The exhibit of the Republic of Mexico is on the south side of the west entrance to the covered court in the center of the building.

The covered court in the center of the building contains the arts and crafts display. Here is the magnificent and costly exhibit of Tiffany in jewelry and precious stones; here are watchmakers, and here also is the handiwork of the women of America, presenting

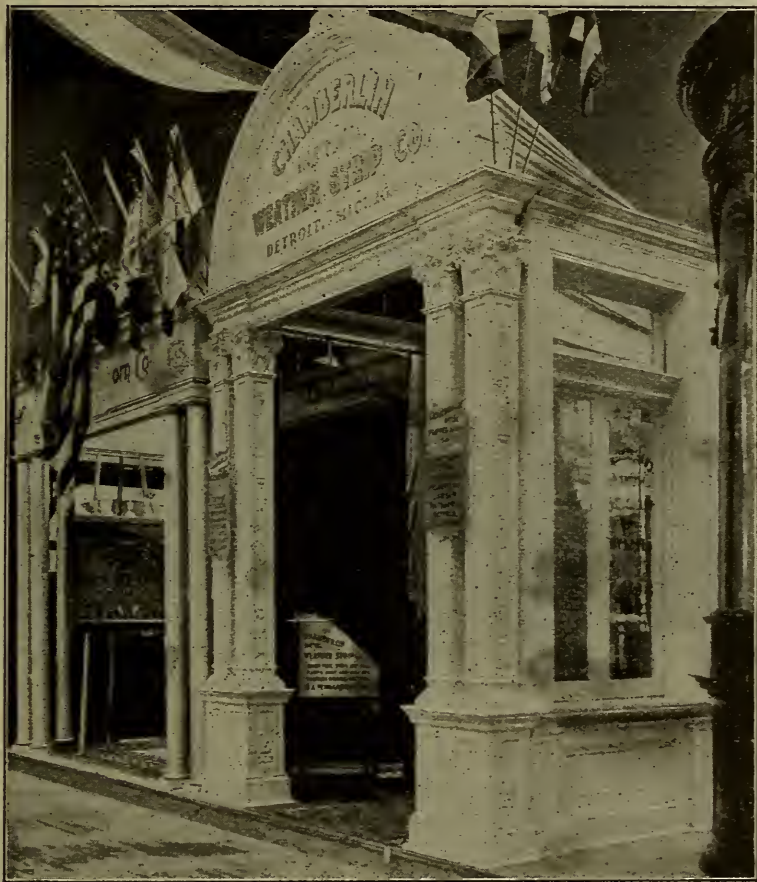
on the whole the handsomest and most costly exhibit on the ground.

RAILWAY EXHIBIT BUILDING.

The Railway Exhibit building is located on the axis of the Grand Court in the extreme northern portion of the grounds and adjoining the General Steam Railway right of way.

It is for the combined use as a railway station and for the exhibition of rolling stock and other railway equipment.

The architectural style of the building closely follows the Mexican Spanish type of the free Renaissance. It is a long, low structure, 116x560 feet, with wide, overhanging eaves



CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.'S EXHIBIT.
MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

and tile roof; the chief architectural features of the front being the two main entrances, surmounted by gables richly ornamented in high relief and flanked by low towers on either side.

The western end of the building is occupied by the railway station, in which are located the various ticket offices, waiting room, toilet rooms, and sub-offices of the Bureau of Admissions.

The railway exhibits occupy about two-thirds of the building, in which six tracks are installed for the accommodation of model trains, locomotives, etc. The wall space of this portion of the building is used by the various railway companies for the exhibition of scenic photographs and other illustrations of points of special interest along their respective lines.

Access to and from the railroad platforms and suburban trolleys is had by means of broad flights of steps down to subways under tracks, from which steps lead up to each platform.

Near the center of the building is the exhibit of the Lackawanna railroad. This exhibit comprises a magnificent train of cars consisting of the standard passenger locomotive constructed by the Schenectady Locomotive works, a passenger coach, a freight car and a coal car. The locomotive is one of the most powerful and complete machines turned out by a thoroughly modern engine-building plant. The passenger coach contains a magnificent exhibit of transparencies of American scenery. The freight car contains a splendid collection of the thousands of manufactured articles. The coal car has on it a miniature coal breaker in operation, and presents an object lesson of the production of anthracite coal; also a collection of coal fossils, said to be the finest in existence. This collection the Lackawanna railroad has been getting together during nearly half a century of coal mining. This car is typical of the coal department of the road.

AGRICULTURE BUILDING.

The Agriculture building stands opposite the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building on the north side of the Mall, its longest facades looking to the north and south.

On the east is the Dairy building. Northward is the Stadium. On the west is the Grand Court with the Electric Tower, and the Electricity building just beyond. The exterior of this building is finished with stucco, and the architecture, the free Renaissance. There are four broad entrances. Opposite the northern entrance is an artistic bridge crossing the Grand Canal. Vaulted loggias connect the east and west entrances with the main entrance on the south, and from these elevated promenades the people may



AGRICULTURE BUILDING.

view the throng of sightseers upon the Mall. The low tiled roof overhangs the walls eight feet, making a deep shadow over the richly decorated cornice. The east and west entrances are treated with lattice work to imitate an arbor. The lattice is fastened to the dome, ceiling and walls; then on a background of blue, grape-vines produce the effect of looking through to the open air. The southern entrance, which is 30 feet wide, is flanked on both sides by large groups of statuary. Above the doors and following the lines of the arch, panels are painted to represent signs of the zodiac. On either side of the vestibule are large niches

affording places of rest and retreat from the crowds. On either side of the south entrance at the intersection of the eaves of the loggia are large consoles surmounted by figures representing the "Sower" and "Reaper." The Agriculture building is 150 by 500 feet, and contains exposition space to the amount of about 75,000 square feet.

If one enters the Agriculture building from the west door, which leads out on the Mall, the first object which attracts attention is the exhibit of the Argentine Republic, on the left of the aisle. This is the largest exhibit in the building, and is surrounded by a highly ornamented and artistically constructed booth. Among the exhibits here are those of wool, grain, and specimens of agate. These are the three principal products of the southern republic, and it is on them all the business interests of the country have centered to make the republic known to the outer world.

Across the aisle to the south are the exhibits of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Porto Rico and Costa Rica, which contain many things of interest to people of this country.

The Mexican exhibit is to the east of the Argentine exhibit, but along the north wall of the building. Here are shown the products of the fields of the sister republic.

Canada, Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin, New York, Illinois, Missouri, California and Alabama occupy the center tier. The most noticeable exhibit is that of Illinois, which has a corn pagoda in the center and is designed to typify Illinois as the greatest corn producing state in the Union.

In the Louisiana exhibit are shown samples of sugar cane and material descriptive of the making of sugar and molasses. There are also here fine exhibits of tobacco, such as is grown only in that state.

On the south wall of the building Michigan, New Jersey, Idaho, Georgia, Massachusetts and Nebraska vie with each other for recognition.

This building has a gallery on the north side in which are to be seen the apiarian exhibit of the state of New York and of the Canadian government. Also the exhibits of the

Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association and paintings showing scenes along the lines of various western railways. The government agricultural experiment station is at the east end of the gallery.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

The handsome and commodious Electricity building is greatly admired by all visitors. The structure is 500 feet from east to west, and 150 feet wide, giving an exhibition space of 75,000 square feet.

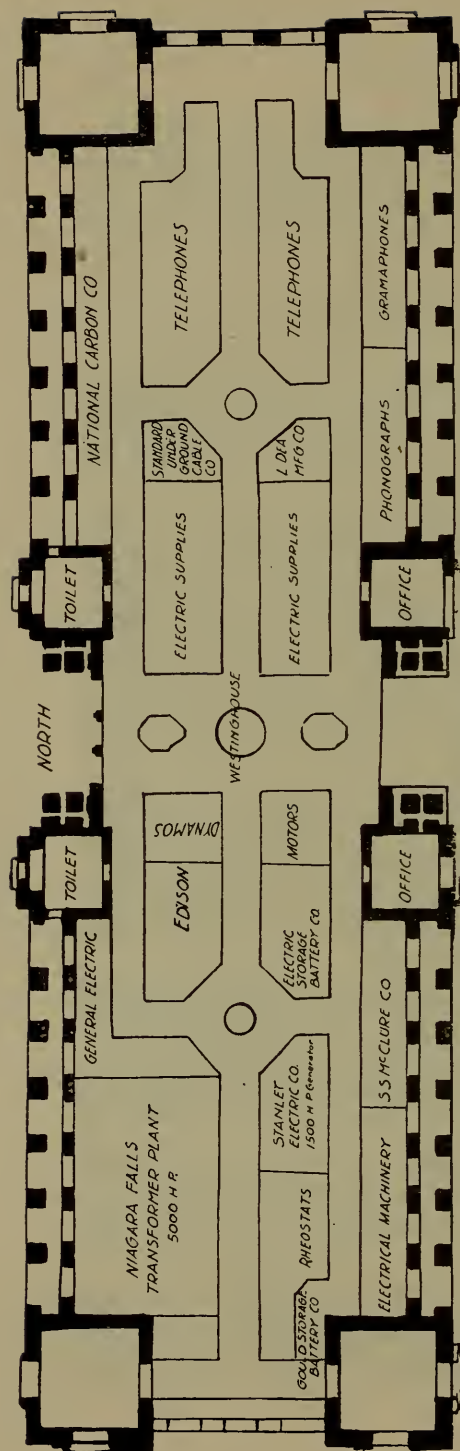
The south facade fronts the Mall and the north fronts the Midway. The east end is toward the massive Electric Tower, while the west faces the Grand Canal. The building is long, low and inviting. The openings of the pergola-like loggias, placed at frequent intervals, present a delightful effect, showing more and more of the details of the pilasters and openings as the eye travels to the end of the building farthest away from the observer.

There is a pleasing ending at each corner of the structure, with a low-domed pavilion tower, and the facade is interrupted at the center by a double-towered entrance. This entrance, wide and high, is spanned by an ornamental arch and supported on each side by columns. The towers, also, have minor entrances through them.

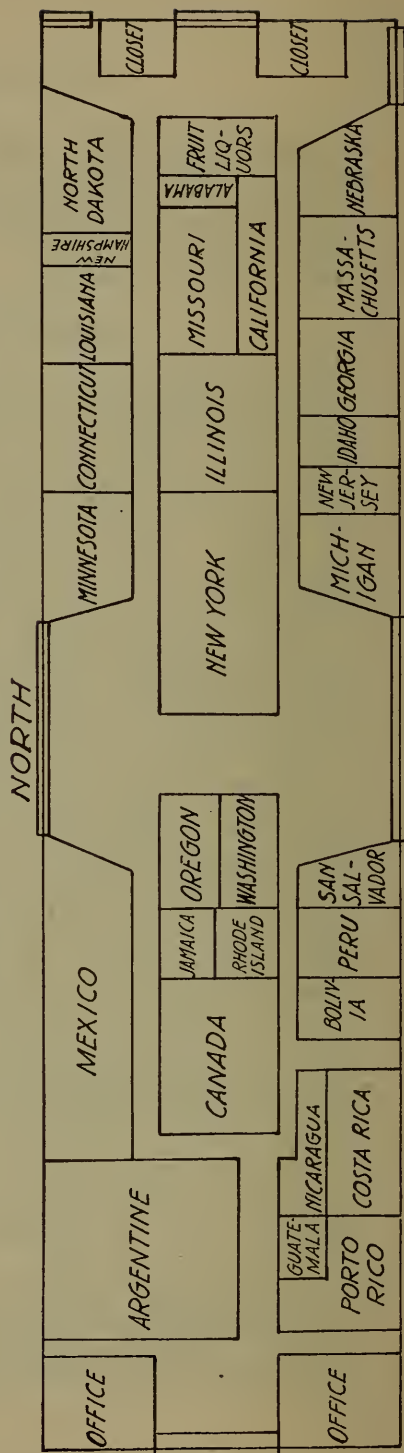
The splendid towers of the building rise to great heights, two over the south entrance being 158 feet high, and two over the north entrance, 128 feet high. They are very elaborate in design and among the most beautiful features of the Exposition architecture.

The connecting work between the towers, the towers themselves, the pavilions at the corners of the building, and similar places, are brilliantly illuminated and made gay with banners and flags.

The modeled relief work of the building is of the choicest design. The general ornamentation of the structure is frescoes in an interesting mixture of reds, greens and



GROUND PLAN OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING.



GROUND PLAN OF AGRICULTURE BUILDING.

yellows. The general color scheme follows that of the Machinery and Transportation building and other groups of buildings of the Exposition.

The classification in this building is as follows:

Group 73.—Scientific apparatus and measuring instruments.

Group 74.—Electro-chemistry.

Group 75.—Electric lighting.

Group 76.—Telegraphy and telephony.

Group 77.—Machinery and apparatus for generating and using electricity.

Group 78.—Miscellaneous applications of electricity.

If one should enter the building from the Court of Fountains, which is at the east end, the first thing that attracts the attention is a changing electric sign made of various colored lights. It is in this end of the building that is to be seen the latest in telephone appliances. In the space along the north wall is a wonderful little instrument called the Akouphone. It was invented by Hutchinson of Pittsburgh and is designed to make the deaf hear. It is one of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds. Near this exhibit is a booth made of carbon blocks, which shows to good advantage the work of the National Carbon Company. Near this is another booth made of underground conduit material and is the exhibit of H. B. Camp & Co.

The exhibit of Westinghouse & Co. of Pittsburgh is in the center and attracts attention from all parts of the building by reason of the large electric signs which surmount it. To the ordinary visitor the most interesting thing here is the new electric light known as the "Lernst Lamp." It has a brilliancy about mid-way between that of the incandescent and arc lights.

Everyone will wish to see the Edison exhibit, as the celebrated Wizard always has something new and interesting to show the people. This time it is his new storage battery, upon which he has been working for some months

and which it is claimed will permit of the storage of electric fluid at much less expense than the systems now in use. The exhibit is just west of the center of the building and north of the center aisle. Mr. Edison also shows his new phonographs.

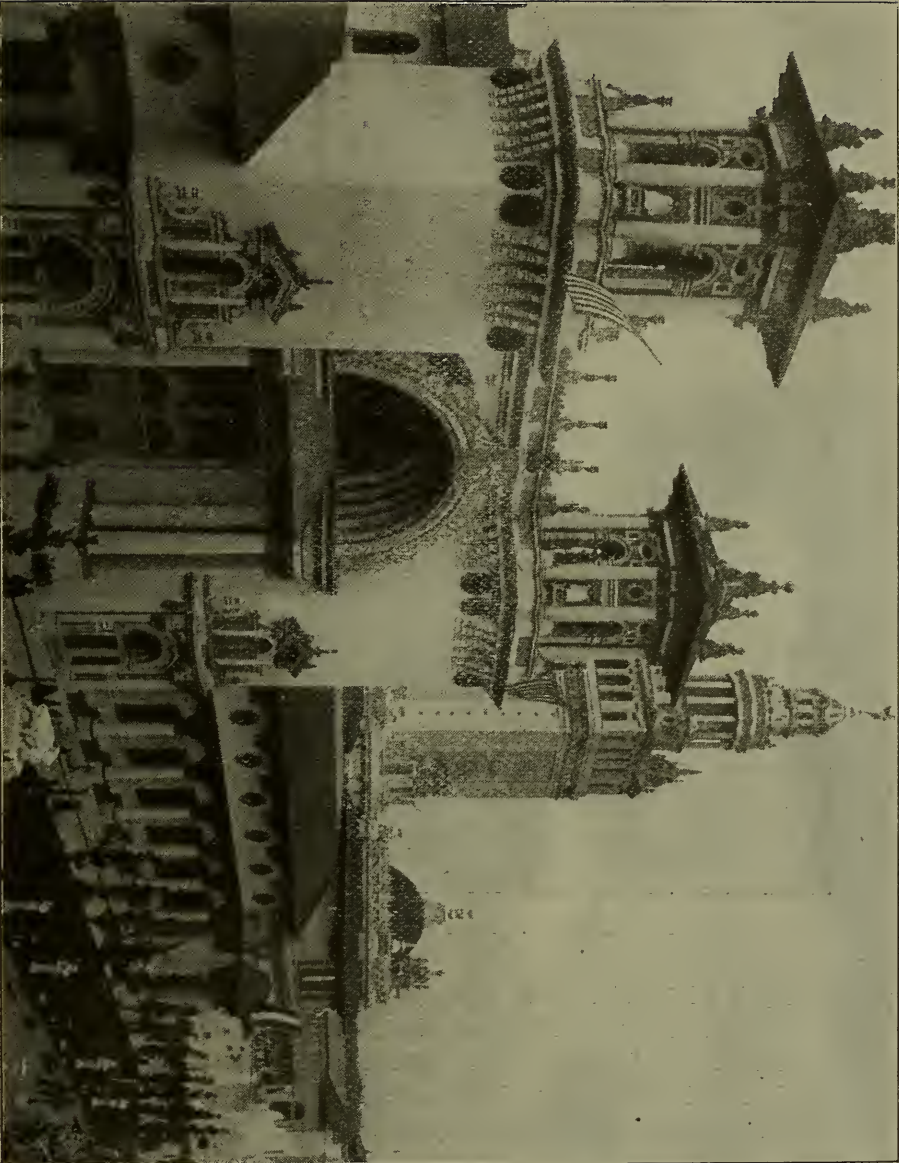
On the south wall, just east of the center entrance to the building is the exhibit of McClure's Magazine. The object of placing the exhibit in this building is to show the application of electric motors to printing presses.

The remainder of the space in the west end of the building is taken up with heavy electrical machinery, the most prominent of which is that of the Niagara Falls Company, which furnishes the Exposition with 5,000 H. P. from Niagara Falls to run the machinery and electric lights.

ILLUMINATION BY ENERGY OF THE GREAT CATARACT AT NIAGARA
—THE WORK OF THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER COMPANY.

The one preeminent feature distinguishing the Pan-American above and beyond all former Expositions is the evening illumination. No pen can adequately describe—no man, until he has seen it—can fully comprehend its beauty and magnificent proportions. Beyond question, it is the most beautiful scenic effect yet produced by man with the aid of that greatest of all magic—electricity.

The development of electrical energy on a grand scale by The Niagara Falls Power Company is one of the most daring and successful achievements of recent times. The State of New York acquired for public purposes the lands surrounding the Falls on the American side and has made them into a beautiful park. In order that the grandeur and beauty of the surroundings of the Falls might not be further impaired the great development of its power by The Niagara Falls Power Company was made, beginning at a point more than a mile above the Falls.



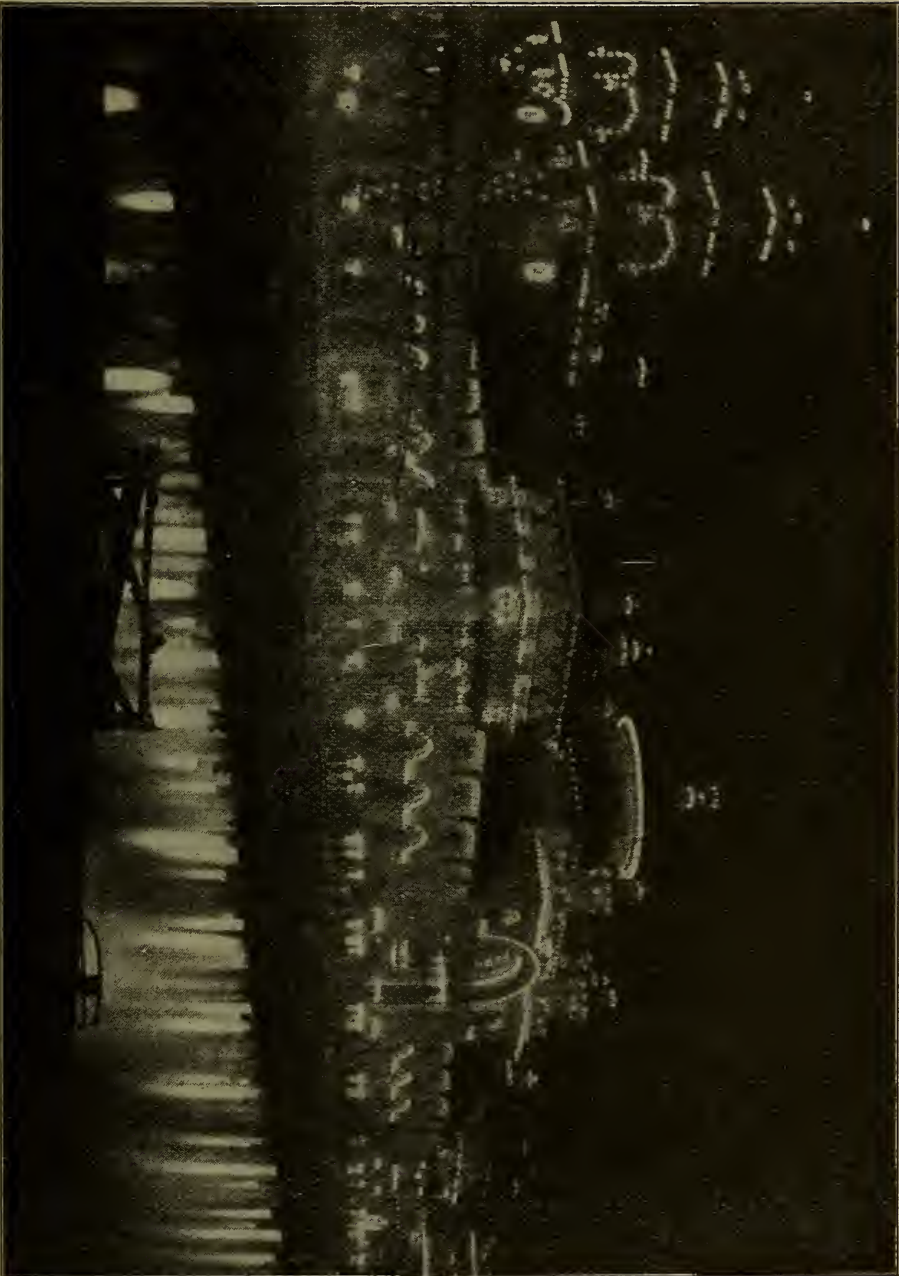
DOORWAY OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

The first Power House of The Niagara Falls Power Company—exterior and interior views of which are given—is located a mile and a quarter up the river from the Falls, discharging the escape waters of its turbines through a tunnel twenty-one feet in diameter extending under the city at a depth of 200 feet to the river at its level below the Falls. This location was chosen not only to prevent marring the beauty of the surroundings of the Falls, but also to obtain sufficient river front and lands on which to locate power users. Under the Power House, ten inverted turbines, each of 5,000 horse-power, are located at



POWER HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.

a depth of 141.5 feet in Wheelpit No. 1. Each turbine is connected to a vertical steel shaft operating on the Power House floor a 5,000 electrical horse-power dynamo. Of the product of these ten dynamos—50,000 E. H. P.—about 25,000 E. H. P. (including the amount delivered to the Pan-American Exposition) is delivered at an initial potential of 22,000 volts to the cities of Buffalo, Lockport, and North Tonawanda, and there transformed down and dis-



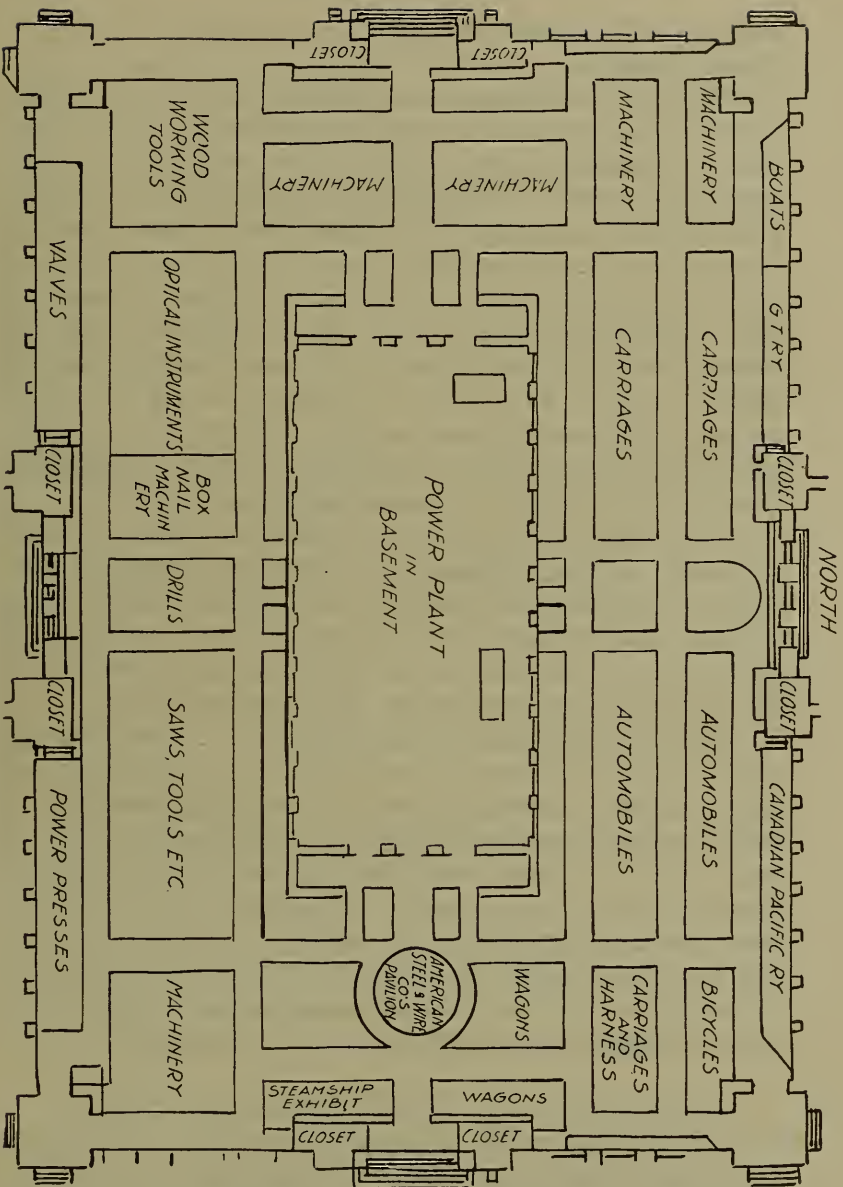
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING AT NIGHT.

tributed by sub-companies, the entire lighting and trolley service of all three cities being supplied together with other power uses. The balance of the product is used by power tenants of The Niagara Falls Power Company situated on lands belonging to the Company, and leased by it



POWER HOUSE, INTERIOR

to power users at a small interest charge on an appraised value. The company owns about two miles of Niagara River front and about 1,000 acres of lands, the most of which are devoted and to be devoted to these purposes. A sub-company has constructed a switching road running through these lands, and, by means of sidings, connecting each of the factory sites with all of the railway trunk lines. Another sub-company has constructed, in easy access to the factory sites, a model village of houses with most approved modern



GROUND PLAN OF MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

improvements, which are leased to operatives and others at low rentals.

From the extensions now being made and contemplated by the company, it may be said that the development of the Nicaragua power district has, comparatively, just begun, rather than been brought to completion. For more than a year past contractors have been at work for the Power Company excavating through the solid rock an extension of the main tunnel, and a second wheelpit 450 feet in length and nearly 200 feet in depth. Over this wheelpit will be constructed the present summer a second Power House in which will be installed eleven 5,000 H. P. dynamos similar to those in Power House No. 1. Manufacturers have already contracted for a considerable amount of power from this development.

A Canadian Company, the controlling stock of which is owned by The Niagara Falls Power Company, has a charter to develop further power from the Niagara River on the Canadian side, and it is believed a large local use will grow with the power development on that side of the river the same as occurred on the American side.

Niagara Falls at the beginning of the power development was only a small village with few manufactures and of no commercial importance. It has rapidly grown to be an important manufacturing and commercial city, and now, only six years after the first use of the developed electrical power has become the greatest electrolytic and electro-chemical center in the world. In all the surrounding territory within a radius of twenty-five miles, and including the City of Buffalo, not a pound of coal is now burned for municipal lighting or for trolley service.

MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The Machinery and Transportation building is one of the largest and handsomest of the large group. Its dimensions are 500 by 350 feet. It is in the Spanish Renaissance style of architecture and is covered with the staff which

is used to give exposition buildings the appearance of solidity and massiveness, and which though resembling marble is made from white plaster in which liberal quantities of manila fibre have been mixed to make it tough and as impervious as possible to the action of the elements. The four facades of the Machinery building are so broken by architectural features that there is nothing of monotony or severity. All have an arcaded effect. Every window is a deeply recessed arch with wide soffits and carvings. Every entrance is composed of one or more high arches with massive pillars at the sides. And every pillar and pilaster is of very elaborate detail. The south entrance is 72 feet wide and 41 feet high. Every window is grilled and finished with fidelity to the most artistic ideas of the architects of the Spanish Renaissance.

At the four corners of the great building are four towers with open pavilions fifty feet above the ground. Above the great arched entrances on the east and west sides are massive domes. Two very tall towers rise above both the north and south entrances and help to complete two wonderful architectural compositions. Those over the south entrance are each 196 feet high, and those over the north entrance 176 feet high.

The brilliant colors that the Moors loved so steadfastly hundreds of years ago in Granada and Andalusia have been revived better than the originals.

Along the entire length of the interior of the building red and green cheesecloth is hung from the rafters, and at intervals gay colors in pleasing combinations are hung in festoons from the roof.

The classification for the machinery exhibit is as follows:

Group 64.—Generation and transmission of power.

Group 65.—Apparatus and means for controlling, conveying and measuring air, gases and liquids.

Group 66.—Machinery and appliances for controlling fire.

Group 67.—Machinery for special industries.

Group 68.—Machines and tools for working metals.

Group 69.—Machinery for working wood.

Group 70.—Miscellaneous machinery.

Group 71.—Machines, tools and appliances for special purposes.

Group 72.—Machines for working clay, stone and glass.

The transportation classification is as follows:

Railways—Group 79.—Standard and narrow gauge railways, operated by steam.

Group 80.—Special elevated, surface and underground railway systems.

Vehicles—Group 81.—Wheeled vehicles of transportation for personal use.

Group 82.—Wheeled vehicles for horse power.

Group 83.—Road vehicles operated by electricity, steam, gasoline or compressed air.

Group 84.—Sliding vehicles.

Group 85.—Special means of transportation.

Vessels—Group 86.—Vessels for mercantile or pleasure service.

Group 87.—History and literature.

The interior arrangement of this building is the same as that of the Manufactures building, with the exception that the court is not roofed over, but forms a covering for a basement in which are placed the exhibit of steam and gas engines and their appliances. In the east end on the main floor are the exhibits of the various carriage and wagon manufacturers of the country. Mixed with these exhibits is the handiwork of the allied trades, such as harness, whips, saddles, and goods of that character.

In the center aisle on the east side, and facing the central entrance, is what is, perhaps, the most costly exhibit booth on the ground. It is in the exhibit of the American Steel and Wire Company, and is a splendidly shaped dome made of ornamented metal and bronzed cast iron. So complicated is the work that it required several experts over

two weeks to erect it after the pieces ready for erection had been delivered at the building from the factory.

On either side of the aisles on the north side of the building is the automobile display. This exhibition, which surpasses everything ever before undertaken in this country in this line, attracts as much attention as any one exhibit on the ground. There are all kinds and shapes of carriages, and they are propelled by all sorts of power.

Along the north wall of the building are the displays of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways. The Canadian Pacific exhibit is particularly artistic. It contains colossal oil paintings of merit, showing scenes along the line of road. There is a complete miniature model of the steamship Empress of Japan, which is in service between the Pacific coast and the Orient. In showcases are photographs of the cities, harbors and people of Japan and China. Another feature is the photographic enlargement of scenes in the sporting regions which extend from Labrador to the Pacific ocean.

The west end of the building is occupied by exhibits of heavy machinery of various kinds. The south side has lighter machinery of all descriptions.

The Taylor Iron & Steel Company, of High Bridge, New Jersey, makes two exhibits—one of Machinery in the Machinery building and one of Projectiles in the West Ordnance building.

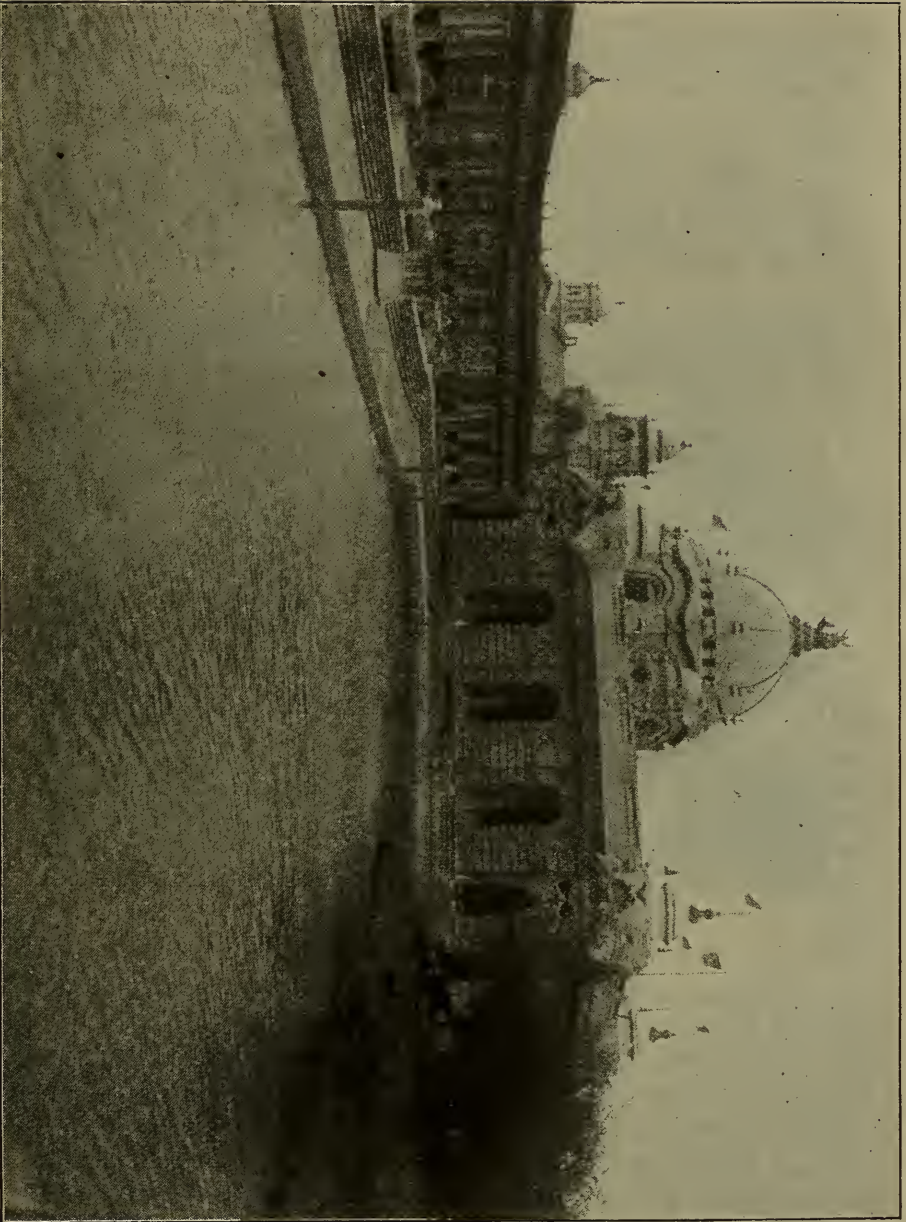
The exhibit in the Machinery building is confined chiefly to an illustration of the various applications of Manganese Steel. This metal is a specialty of this company, manufactured by them under the license and patents of R. A. Hadfield, of Sheffield, England. As it is at the same time both hard and tough, it finds a ready market where these qualities are required. The metal is so very tough it cannot be machined in the ordinary way, but by means of emery wheels the surfaces may be made smooth and brought to size. The hardness and toughness of Manganese Steel makes the metal particularly well adapted for

these parts of machinery that are subjected to much abrasive wear, such as the various machines used for crushing and handling ore, stone, coal, etc. The most prominent object in this exhibit is a huge revolving screen for sizing broken stone. This screen is five feet internal diameter and has an effective screening length of eighteen feet, divided into three sizes of holes and having a dust jacket covering the first six feet. The screen rests on



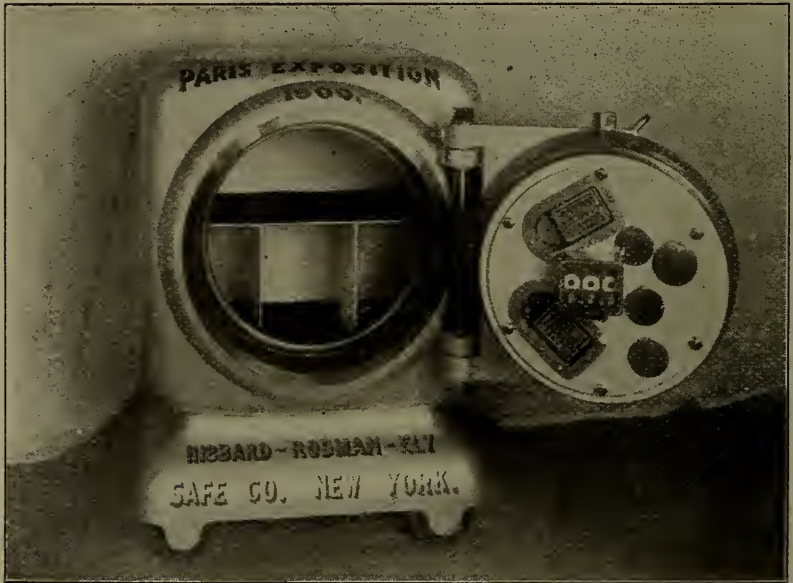
ROCK CRUSHER. TAYLOR IRON & STEEL CO.

four large rollers of Manganese Steel fastened to a rigid framework of steel I beams—the whole construction being of the firmest character in order to successfully stand the severe strains to which this class of machinery is subject, yet as the whole weight of the revolving screen and its load is carried on large rollers with bearings of a liberal size,



FISHERIES BUILDING.

friction is reduced to a minimum and but little power is required to operate it. All the wearing parts are of Manganese Steel, hence the life of such a screen is vastly longer than that of any other kind. The perforated plates of the main body of the screen are all cast and show what difficult pieces it is possible to make. The screen is driven by means of a sprocket and chain, and even these pieces are of Manganese Steel. An elevator, with the principal por-



MANGANESE SAFE. TAYLOR IRON & STEEL CO.

tions made of Manganese Steel, is also shown in connection with the screen.

Other Manganese Steel Castings to be used in this exhibit are the wearing portions of the various kinds of ore and rock crushers used in this country—such as cone heads and liners for gyratory crushers; jaw, cheek and toggle plates for jaw crushers; roll shells, stamp shoes and dies, grinding pan bottoms, etc., also spur and bevel gears and

pinions, sprocket wheels and chains for use where there is much grit and dust that cuts out ordinary castings and forgings very rapidly.

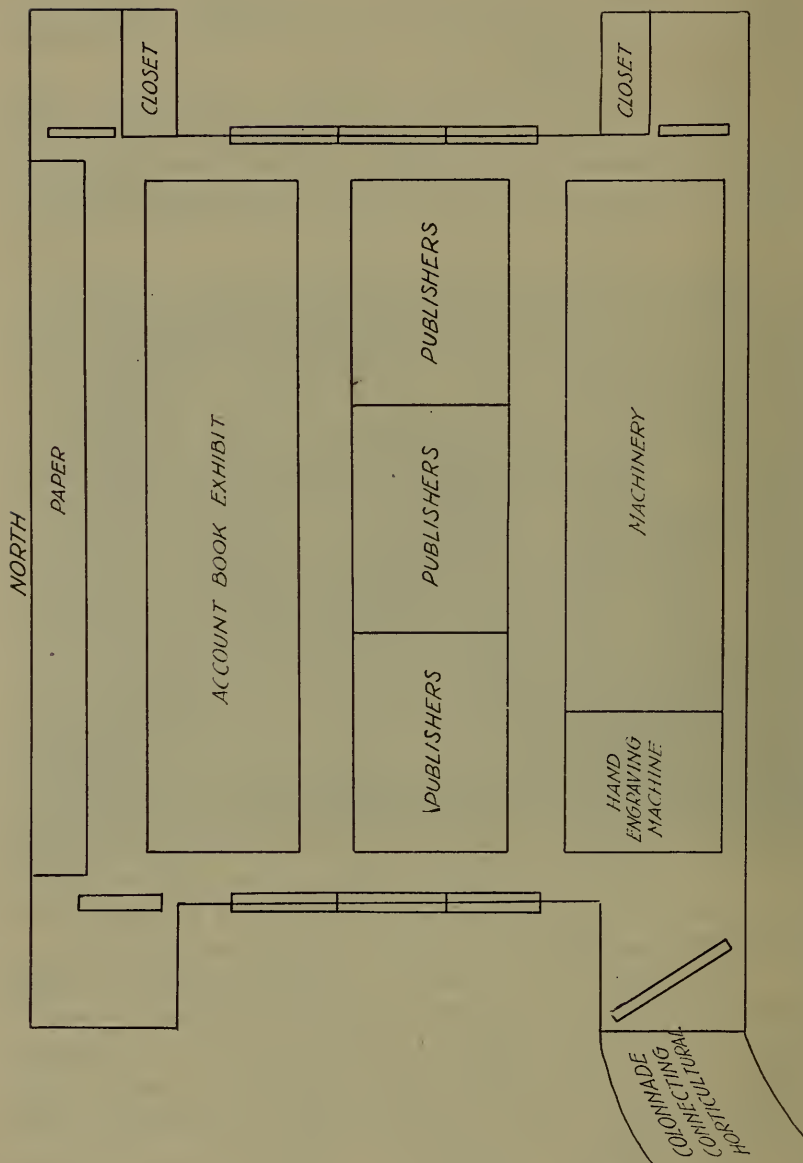
Rolls for crushing coal and coke are also shown. These castings are very interesting as showing the large numbers of sharp points in good shape that can be made in this metal. These toothed rolls replace the expensive rolls made with teeth forged separately and inserted one at a time in a cast metal shell.

Wheels for mine cars are shown in great variety, and there are also shown several of such wheels that have been partially flattened under a heavy drop to show the toughness of the metal.

Occupying a prominent position on one corner of the space allotted to this company will be seen still another application of Manganese Steel. This is a burglar proof safe made by the Hibbard-Rodman-Ely Safe Co.—the castings being furnished by the Taylor Iron & Steel Co. This safe illustrates the latest advance in the contest between the burglar and the safe builder. The metal is so tough the burglar cannot drill into it; the door is ground to an air-tight joint with the frame and no nitroglycerine can be poured into the crack, and the safe itself is proof against any explosive charge that a burglar can make use of. The excellence of the design of this safe and the perfect security of its contents led the U. S. Government to accept it alone of all the different makes on the market for the protection of the very valuable collection of gold specimens and precious stones on exhibit in the Mines building.

The Taylor Iron & Steel Co. also manufactures wheels and axles for cars and locomotives, but, owing to lack of space, these articles are not exhibited—except a couple of steel-tired wheels together with a section of one to illustrate the shape of the tire and method of attaching to center by welding.

The exhibit of projectiles is notable in showing that it is possible to make projectiles of large calibers from cast



GROUND PLAN OF GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING.

steel without forging, thus very materially reducing the cost to the Government of this class of war material without reducing the quality. The use of the Taylor Iron & Steel Company's projectiles has resulted in the saving to the Government of many thousands of dollars.

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING.

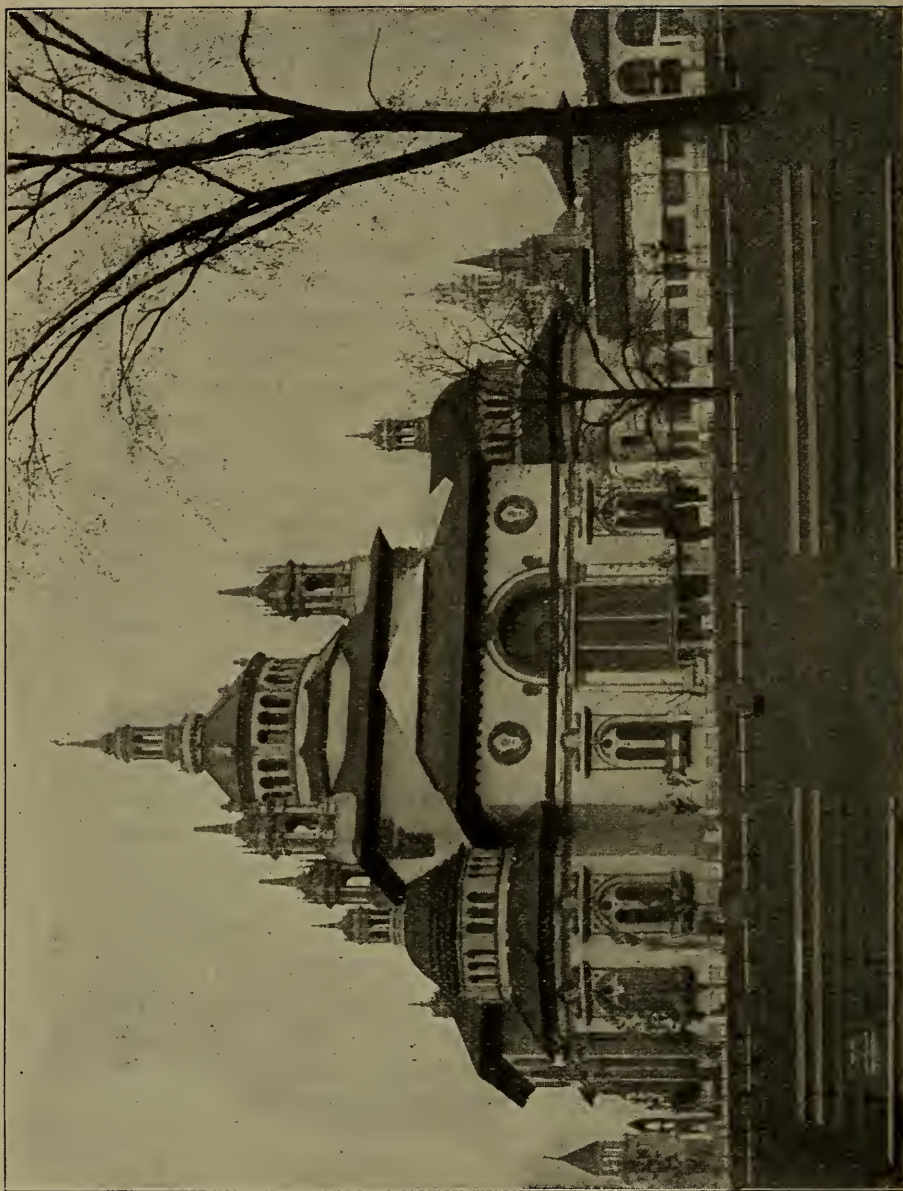
The exhibits of the Graphic Arts are housed in two handsome and commodious buildings. One of these is the graphic arts gallery, which is one of the most beautiful and attractive buildings on the grounds, 150 feet square, with a delightful outlook in all directions on flowers, fountains, lawns and statuary, and approached on one side through a fine conservatory leading from the main horticultural building. The scheme of the architecture, structure and lighting of this building is suggestive of an art gallery, which it is, in fact, as in it are grouped the finished results of the art and skill of the papermaker, printer, engraver and the bookbinder. There are also historical relics and such objects of interest related to the allied industries as serve fully to exemplify them.

Near the south end of the Midway is the workshop of the graphic arts, a building about 180x70 feet, in which are installed the working exhibits, machinery, etc., illustrating the means, methods and processes for accomplishing the best results in paper-making, printing, engraving and bookbinding. Here are shown the various operations of typemaking, electrotyping, stereotyping, typesetting, photo and other engraving, folding, perforating, bookbinding, envelope and bag making, with printing presses and special machinery of the craft. A notable feature of the building is its illumination in such a manner that each exhibit item may be carefully examined in detail.

HORTICULTURE BUILDING

The Horticulture building occupies the west side of the Esplanade, and taken together with the Graphic Arts and

HORTICULTURE BUILDING.



Mines buildings presents much the appearance in ground form of the Government buildings. The same style of architecture is followed in this as in the other buildings. It is 220 feet square, and reaches a height of 236 feet. It is situated in a position of great prominence and is surrounded by basins of aquatic plants, fountains, gardens and great urns containing beautiful tropical foliage.

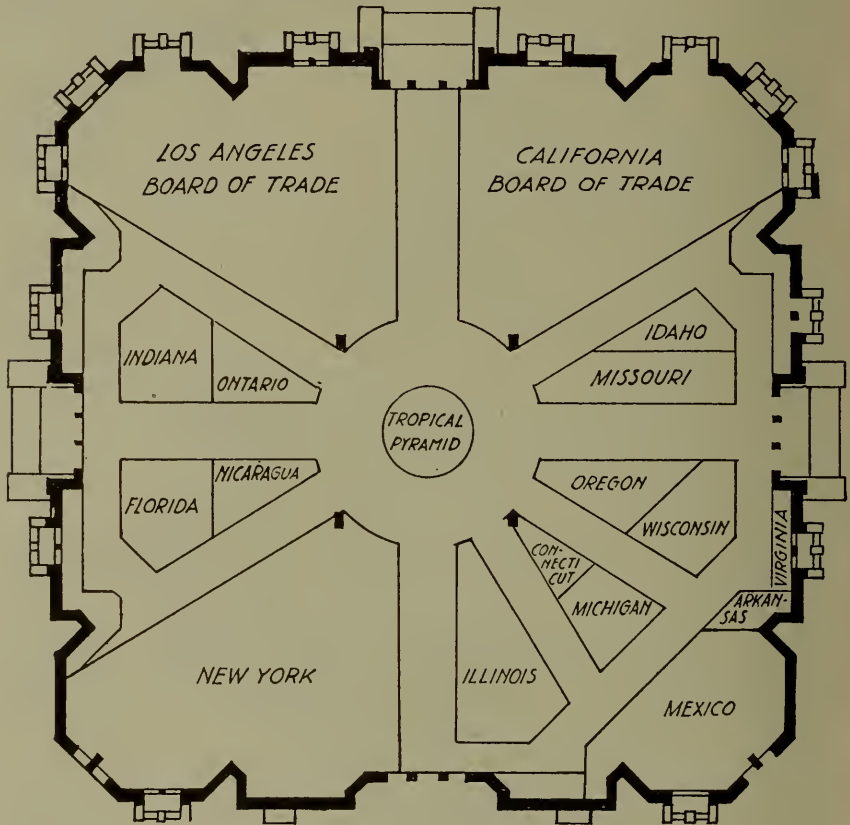
The Horticultural building is connected by semi-circular conservatories with the Graphic Arts building to the north and the Mines building to the south. These conservatories are themselves beautiful architectural features, and contain fine floral displays which enhance their attractions.

If one enters from the west he finds on either side of the main aisle the exhibits of California. The one on the right is that of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, and is one of the finest at the Exposition. It is surrounded by a pagoda imitative of the old mission architecture for which California is famous. Each corner has a belfry, inside of which is a bell made of prunes. In the center of the building, over the main archway, is a life-size elephant made of English walnuts, which is typical of that particular industry in California. Inside the booth are oranges of all kinds, large and small, grapes, raisins, prunes, olives and other semi-tropical fruits arranged to show the manner of growth. There is also an exhibit of native wines. The silk industry is well exhibited, as is also the stamping of leather, polishing hardwood, etc.

In this particular department is exhibited the new nutritive tonic, Kitro, which is made from the juice of the Grape Fruit. The many excellent qualities of the Pomelo, or Grape Fruit, have long been known in the southern states and California, and its consumption has become general, both as an article of food and as a health preserver. Kitro is the concentrated and delicious juice of this fruit, together with the oils and acids of the rind, and is found to be most efficacious in all disorders of the stomach, such as dyspepsia, insomnia, malaria, loss of

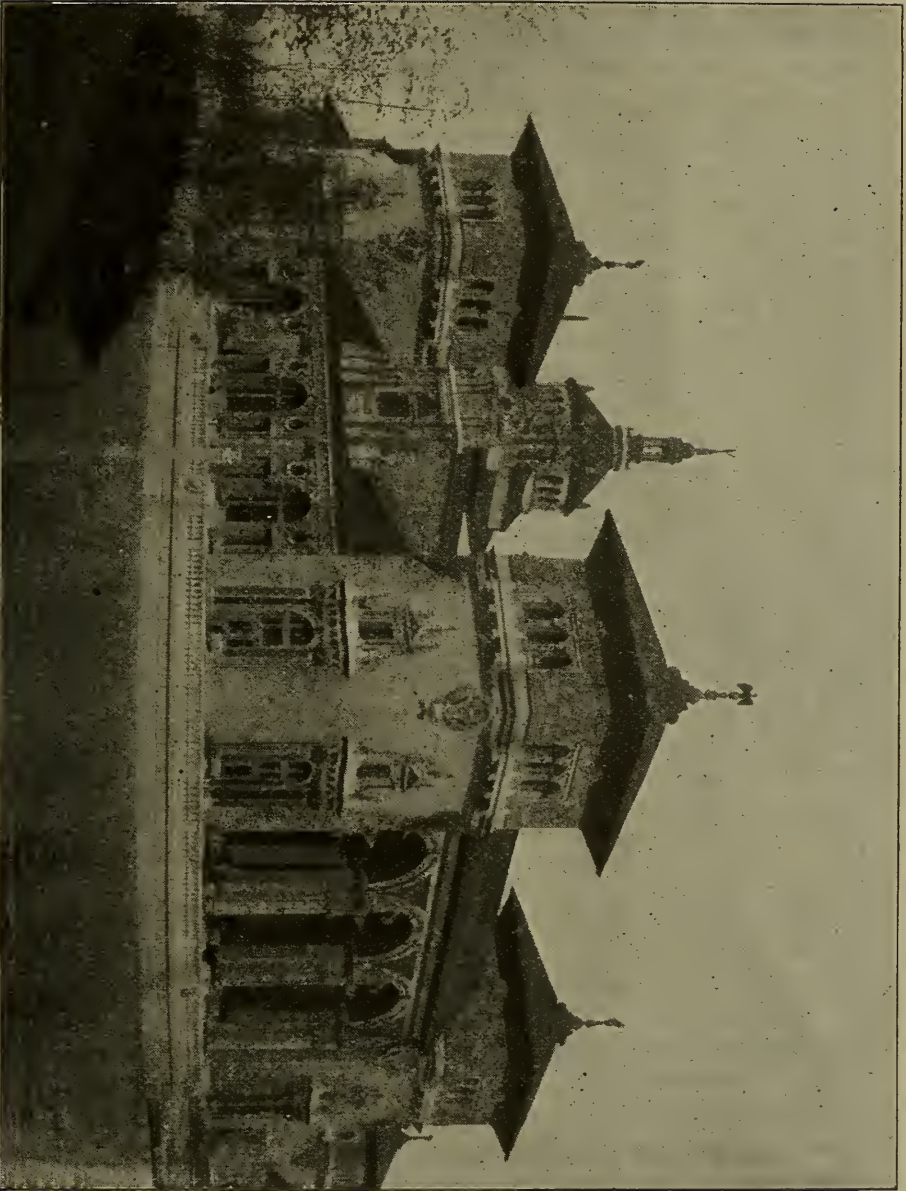
appetite, and various forms of sick headache. As a general nerve tonic and stimulant in exhaustive maladies it has been highly recommended by many prominent physicians.

On the left of the aisle is the exhibit of the California Board of Trade of San Francisco, which is largely taken up



GROUND PLAN OF HORTICULTURE BUILDING.

by the display made by the California Packers' Association, one of the unique features of which is a house constructed of tin cans used in the packing of fruit. On the cans are highly colored labels, and the style of architecture is such as to win instant approval. Inside this little cottage the walls are decorated with the can labels and the furni-



MINES BUILDING.

ture is in keeping with the general plan of the building. In this exhibit are a number of pieces of polished wood, many of which were at the Paris Exposition and which received medals and diplomas.

The exhibits are arranged around the central figure, an immense statue of a nude woman standing on tip-toe and holding aloft a torch. Most of the eastern states are represented by displays of fruits and flowers in season. These exhibits are changed almost weekly.

The wine exhibit is particularly attractive, but is confined to four exhibitors, as the product embraces only the pure juice of the fruit.

In the conservatories connected with the building are displayed grasses, seeds, bulbs, cut flowers, flower vases, flower stands, florists' supplies, foliage plants, etc. Many of the exhibits in floriculture are found in the rose and horticultural gardens at the east and west ends of the Horticulture building. The exhibits in aquatics are found in the basins known as the Court of Lilies, which is south of the Machinery and Transportation building, and the Court of Cypresses, which is south of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. The flower gardens connected with this department contain 175 beds, and there are hundreds of vases and window boxes about the buildings, courts, fountains, sunken gardens and pagodas.

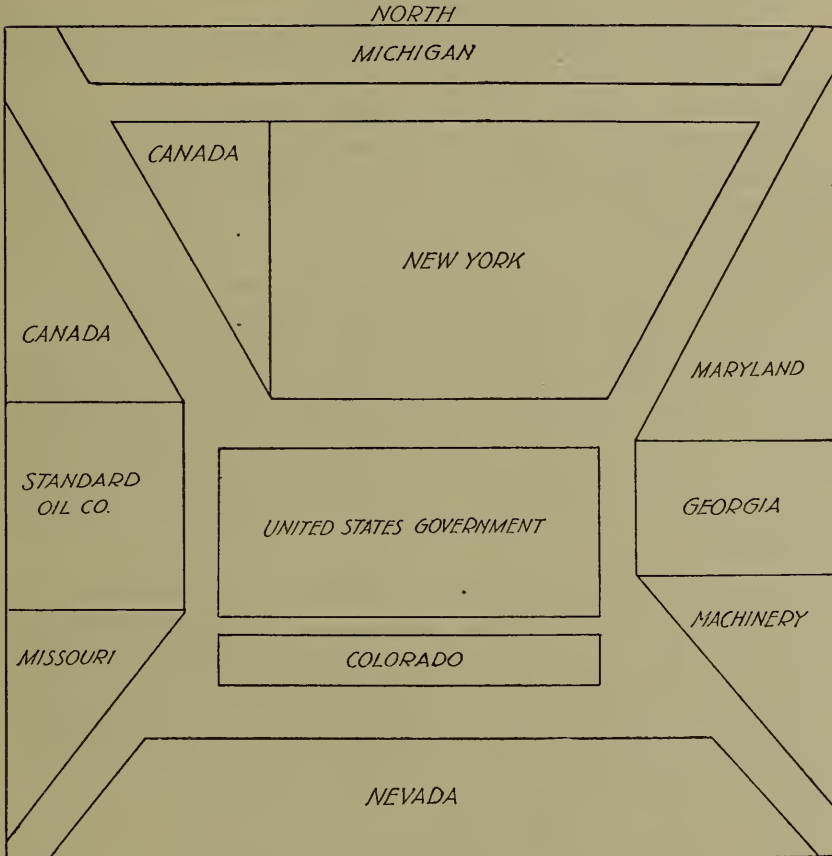
THE MINES BUILDING.

The building which contains the mining exhibit is the southernmost of the Horticultural group, and is connected with the main building by one of the conservatories. It faces on the west Esplanade Fountain, and to the south is the Grand Canal and Mirror Lake. To the east is the Pergola. It is 150 feet square and at each of the four corners it has a square tower 90 feet high. The eastern facade looking upon the Esplanade shows three high recessed arches between the towers, forming an open loggia elaborately and beautifully ornamented and decorated.

The exhibits are of absorbing interest and consist of valuable collections, minerals, ores, native metals, gems, etc.

The following is the official classification:

Group 54.—Mineral collections.



GROUND PLAN OF MINES BUILDING.

Group 55.—Mining machinery, tools and appliances.

Group 56.—Machinery for crushing, pulverizing and milling.

Group 57.—Machinery for quarrying stone.

Group 58.—Machinery, tools and appliances used in moving, delivering and storing ores and coal.

Group 59.—Ores and metallic products.

Group 60.—Non-metallic products.

Group 61.—Mineral combustibles.

Group 62.—Quarry products.

Group 63.—Literature and statistics.

The best exhibit of the precious ores and minerals is from Colorado, but for general display the Canadian exhibit is one of the best ever made by that colony.

The building contains building and ornamental stone, petroleum, salt, gypsum, talc, mica, graphite, corundum and the different products used in cement industries. In addition to this there is an elaborate display of gold ore from the various mining regions of eastern and northeastern Ontario and of the British Columbia mining districts.

Silver mines of the north shore of Lake Superior are well represented by a large quantity of Argentine and native silver. There is a splendid exhibit of copper iron and nickel copper. The corundum and mica interests of Canada are also well represented. Georgia has an attractive display of minerals and building stones of that section of the country.

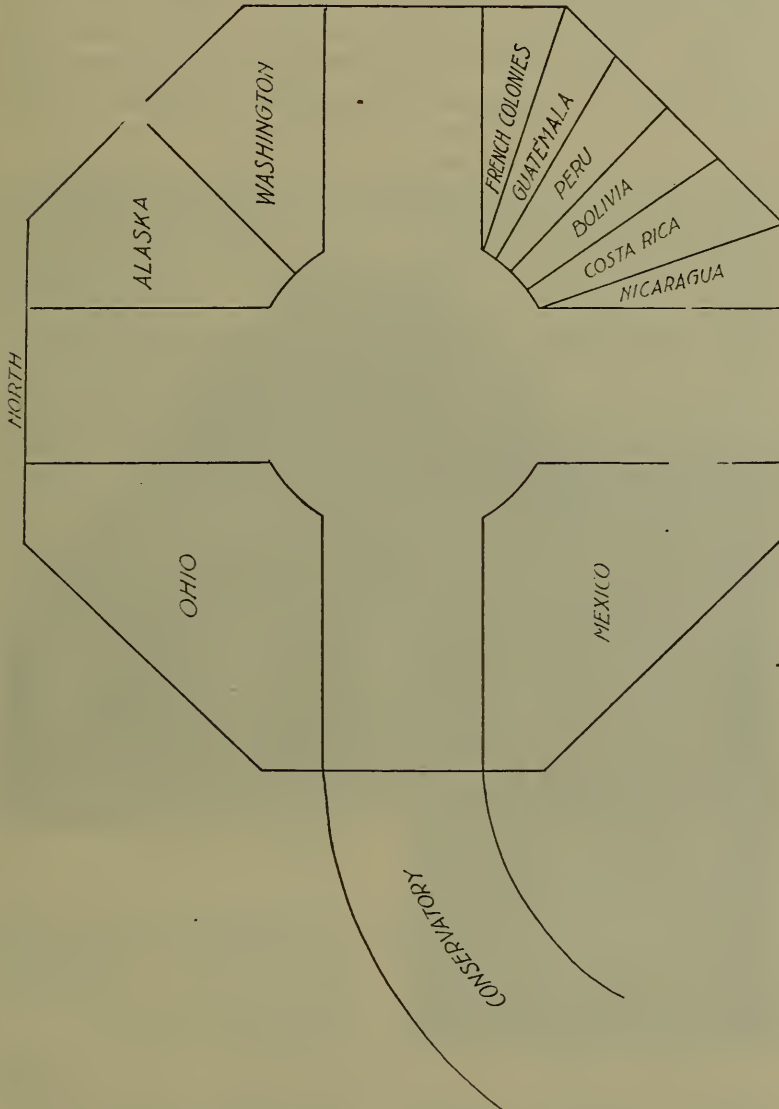
Probably the most popular exhibit in this building is that of the petrified trees of Arizona. This freak of nature is shown in its natural and finished state. The trees are petrified to a hardness of 7, while that of the diamond is 10, and in order to cut the stone diamond dust has to be used. The polishing is also a difficult task, so that the cost of the finished product is considered rather high.

ETHNOLOGY BUILDING.

The Ethnology building is one of the most beautiful of the Exposition group. It is circular in general outline, with a diameter of 128 feet. The arrangement of pillars within divides it into eight equal parts, and there are two broad balconies, the whole being lighted from a large dome.

The ground floor is devoted to specially prepared exhibits by the Exposition Company, by Mexico and Central

and South American Republics, by the American Museum of Natural History of New York City, and various state



museums. In the center of the floor is a large model of the Niagara frontier, with running water. On this model

are located various sites of Indian occupancy of the region.

The first balcony is devoted to the exhibition of collections of Indian relics in cases. A few cases are devoted to the illustration of the transition period, when the Indians retained their primitive customs of life but used large numbers of European implements obtained in trade.



ETHNOLOGY BUILDING.

The first balcony also contains a number of manuscript books and letters of the early explorers and missionaries, and manuscript dictionaries, grammars, etc., explaining some of the Indian languages now almost extinct.

At some distance from the Ethnology building is a collection of mounds. In the center of the group is a reproduction of one of the round tumuli of Ohio, with a burial chamber open to the public. From the top of this mound

the visitor can look down upon the mastodon mound, which is of particular interest as showing that man was coincident with this extinct animal of America. The mound representing a serpent swallowing an egg and a stone outline of a buffalo in South Dakota and several other earth and stone effigies are reproduced.

The following classifications prevail in this department:

Group 132.—Prehistoric archæology.

Group 133.—Historic archæology.

Group 134.—Ethnology.

Group 135.—Special art gallery of ethnology and archæology.

The Ohio exhibit especially attracts attention. It contains more than 10,000 specimens representing the mound builder culture as shown from finds in the mounds in that state. In this exhibit are shown graves as they were found in Fort Ancient and many other places along the Little Miami river, including a large drawing of the great fort at Madisonville of 300 acres, which is owned by the Ohio State Historical Society. The most interesting collection in this group consists of fish hooks, showing the various stages of manufacture from the beginning of a rudely cut bone to the finished hook.



There is a magnificent collection of battle axes and Indian darts in this exhibit.

The southern quadrant of the building is devoted to an exhibit from Mexico, and the eastern quadrant exhibits from the other southern Latin-American countries. The exhibits of Canada and the United States are in the balcony and are very complete.

FORESTRY BUILDING.

The building provided for the forestry exhibit is an object of unusual interest on account of its peculiar style of construction.

The walls are formed of sections of trees indigenous to different Pan-American countries, and the roof of bark slabs. The foundation is of random rubble work, laid with large stone, with large granite boulders for the footing of exterior posts and angles. To the visitor it has the appearance of structures found in out-of-the-way regions where construction is accomplished by men with the ax their only tool. Thus the building which has been provided for the housing of one of the most important displays at the Exposition is made a striking exhibit in itself. Its dimensions are 66 by 132 feet. It is situated in the southern portion of the grounds, east of the main approach. Its nearest neighbors are the Six Nations Indians' large stockade, log and bark cabins, and the prehistoric Indian mound and state buildings to the southeast.

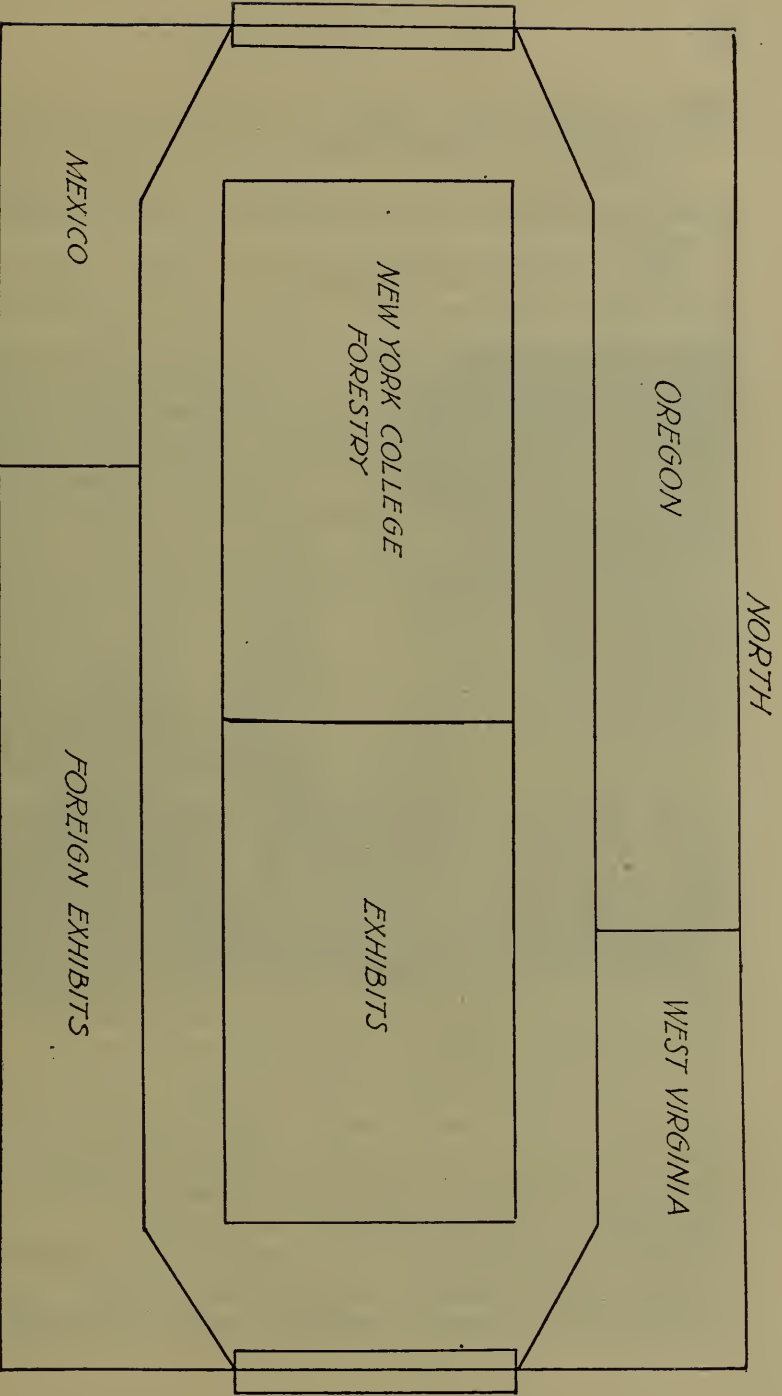
The following is the classification of forestry and forest products:

Group 48.—Commercial exhibits (forest products).

Group 49.—Educational exhibits.

The exhibit which first attracts the attention of one entering at the east or main door of the building is that of Oregon. Here is shown a gigantic forestry map of that state, the timber lands of which are shown in colors. The map was made from sketches drawn by the government forestry expert.

There are also shown 144 varieties of trees and shrubbery, one feature of which is a tree fifteen feet in diameter.



GROUND PLAN OF FORESTRY BUILDING.

There are about 100 exhibits of polished wood from trees that grow in the Oregon forests.

The Mexican exhibit is on the left of the aisle and contains many examples of the beautiful woods of the southern republic.

The New York State College of Forestry occupies the center space, and the West Virginia experimental station the space in the northeast corner of the building. In this exhibit is a collection of 1,500 tree-destroying insects collected by Prof. A. D. Hopkins, the entomologist. One of these insects which destroyed timber valued at \$3,000,000 in one year, is shown, together with samples of the work. In this connection the insect-destroying bug, which was imported from Germany, is also shown.

Persons interested in forestry should not fail to examine this exhibit in detail. Louisiana, Canada and many other states in the Union are represented by woods which show the timber product of those sections. The exhibit is small but it is comprehensive.

FINE ARTS BUILDING.

The Fine Arts building is located in the southeastern part of the grounds, near the shore of Park lake. It is 221 feet long by 106 feet wide, and is constructed of steel, stone, brick and glass, making it entirely fireproof.

The style of architecture is a departure from the modernized Spanish Renaissance, being the classic Greek. It was originally intended to use the splendid building being located in the southwest corner of the park, which was donated to the Exposition by one of Buffalo's public-spirited citizens, but which could not be completed in time for use because of strikes in the marble quarries. This necessitated the erection of the present building to meet the wants of the Exposition. The classification is as follows:

Group 136.—Paintings in oil, water color, pastel and other recognized mediums; miniatures, cartoons.

Group 137.—Sculpture, including medals and cameos.

Group 138.—Drawings, etchings, engravings, black and white or mono-tint paintings in oil or water colors.

Group 139.—Architecture.

The exhibitors, including painters, sculptors, etchers, engravers, illustrators and architects, number about 650. The total of works (exhibits) in the four groups is



A GLIMPSE OF THE HORTICULTURE, MACHINERY AND
TRANSPORTATION BUILDINGS.

between 1,500 and 1,600. There are about 900 pictures, oil, water color and pastel. In addition to these the Canadian gallery contains about 125 pictures and there are seven pieces of sculpture from Canada which have been placed in the sculpture court. In the international collection is a group of pictures by Albert Lynch, the well-known Parisian artist, who is a native of Peru, works by Miss

Campbell McPherson of Newfoundland, Simon Gonzalez of Chili and others.

LIVE STOCK.

There are fifteen buildings used to house the live stock exhibits. These are located on the east side of the grounds, along the line of Delaware avenue and just south of the East Amherst Gate. They are of frame construction and

of various sizes, and are without any particular ornamentation, the idea being to afford shelter and comfort rather than to make something pleasing to the eye.

These buildings cover nearly ten acres, and have the capacity to comfortably care for 6,000 animals. Live stock exhibitions are scheduled for almost every week during the entire Exposition. The premiums on cattle aggregate \$40,000, and the prizes on other animals are in proportion. The exhibit of the cattle prizes takes place in the Stadium.



Many stables are built with a view of educating farmers to a proper care of stock. They are filled with the latest appliances known to live stock raising, and in connection with the stables the subject of fences is also gone into in detail and there are exhibited models of the oldest and modern fences.

There have been scheduled for various times during the Exposition shows in almost all lines of animal industry,

including horses, cattle, sheep and various other farm animals.

MODEL DAIRY.

The Model Dairy building is located on the Mall, across the Grand Canal and east of the Agriculture building. It is a building constructed for the display of a model dairy and of the appliances used in the making of butter and the caring for the milk product.

It is 150 feet long by 60 feet wide, two stories in height and has a balcony on three sides. Staff and wood are intermingled in the construction, and the decorations conform to the plans laid down for the other buildings on the ground.

The upper part of the building is devoted to restaurant purposes and the lower portion to the exhibition of dairy products, which includes an extensive collection of modern machinery and apparatus.

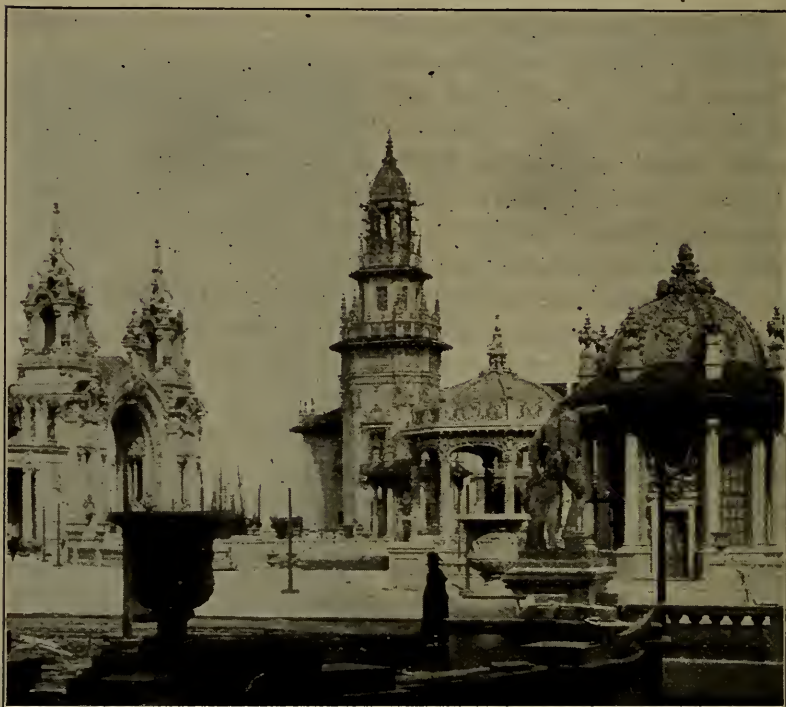
An extensive mechanical refrigerating plant supplies certain uniform temperatures in the different divisions of a glass refrigerator case extending through the center of the building. This case is eight feet high and twenty feet wide, in which are displayed the different products of the dairy. Some, such as cheese, are shown in process of curing, while others are merely preserved.

Apparatus and machinery of all kinds for use in and about the dairy are displayed about the sides of the building where they are accessible for inspection and the application of power.

One of the most interesting exhibits of the whole Exposition is in connection with this department. It is a model dairy on the grounds. Tests are made under favorable conditions of eight or nine different breeds of dairy cows. These tests are conducted with the utmost fairness with animals furnished for the purpose by the different associations. Experienced men have charge of the feeding and general care of the cows.

ORDNANCE BUILDINGS.

The Ordnance buildings, two in number, are situated in the southeastern part of the grounds, near Park lake. They are identical in size and construction, each being 60 by 150 feet in dimensions. The general construction is a steel frame, with steel supporting posts, and walls enclosed with wood frame work, the exterior being covered with staff



LOOKING ACROSS THE PLAZA.

and plaster. The roofs are covered with sheet metal in imitation of Spanish or Mexican style. The exterior treatment of the building consists of a series of recessed arched openings, with a central treatment on the north and south of a large arched entrance surmounted by a gable. The

arched openings are filled in the upper portion with glass and in the lower portion with rolling steel shutters. Color effects are added to the staff ornamentation. These are the largest buildings ever constructed for an ordnance exhibit at an Exposition.

The exhibits are of a varied character, and show the progress in the making of guns and ammunition from the history of the government up to the present time. Most of the exhibit, however, relates to modern arms, such as artillery, small arms, ammunition, vehicles, clothing, commissary stores and equipment. In the west Ordnance building is the complete model outfit, showing the government standard camp and field equipage in all lines. The effect is heightened by the use of models.

In the east building are exhibits of all of the large arms companies in this country, in which is shown everything from a tiny pistol for use by ladies, to the heavy field guns used by soldiers. Between the two buildings have been erected two large 13-foot coast defense guns of the disappearing character. They are worked by electrical power and give a very good idea of the methods used by the army for the protection of the coast of this country from foreign invasion.

SPECIAL BUILDINGS.

THE STADIUM.

Handsome recognition of the popular sports of the Western Hemisphere has been made by the Exposition. The Stadium is the largest and most beautiful arena for sports ever erected in America. It covers a plot $678\frac{1}{2}$ by $450\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and has a quarter-mile track with a width of 20 feet, and ground area ample for the requirement of all the events contemplated. The seating capacity is 12,000.

The front of the Stadium is very imposing. The broad entrance is through a two-story building covering 170 by 52 feet of ground. The second story is occupied as a res-

taurant. Staff, color and sculpture are employed with excellent effect. A field of flags and streamers fluttering from staffs on the roof complete a scene of rare beauty.

A space 220 by 22 feet under the seats at the south side is devoted to exhibits of agricultural machinery and implements. A similar space at the north side is devoted to quarters for participants in the games, storage, etc.

The building, which so much resembles the celebrated Coliseum at Rome, is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the ground, and is easiest reached by the East Amherst Gate. It is a little north of east of the Electric Tower, which can be seen from all parts of the grounds. Persons reaching the Exposition by steam roads or through the terminal station have but to turn to the left and walk about 100 yards to reach the main entrance. The sporting events of the six months are of the highest class.

The program arranged for the season includes the following:

Friday, May 17—Cornell—University of Michigan baseball game.

Saturday, May 18—Erie county track and field games.

Friday, May 24—New York State interscholastic track games.

Saturday, May 25—New York State interscholastic track games.

Friday, May 31—Pan-American intercollegiate track games.

Saturday, June 1—Pan-American intercollegiate track games.

Monday, June 3, to Friday, June 7—Schoolboy military tournament.

Saturday, June 8—Cornell-Carlisle baseball game.

Thursday, June 13—A. A. U. championships.

Friday, June 14—A. A. U. championships.

Saturday, June 15—A. A. U. championships.

Monday, June 17—A. A. U. basketball championships.

Tuesday, June 18—A. A. U. basketball championships.

Saturday, June 22—Western New York track meet.

Monday, June 24—Canoe meet.

Tuesday, June 25—Canoe meet.

Thursday, June 27—Volksfest (German singing societies).

Friday, June 28—Scottish games.

Saturday, June 29—Scottish games.

Monday, July 1, to July 3—Canadian-American lacrosse championships.

Thursday, July 4—All around A. A. U. championship and handicap events; Marathon race.

Saturday, July 6—Exhibition by German Y. M. C. A.

Wednesday, July 10—Interscholastic basketball.

Thursday, July 11—Interscholastic basketball.

Friday, July 12—National interscholastic track and field.

Saturday, July 13—National interscholastic track and field.

Monday, July 15, to Saturday, July 20—Shooting meet.

Tuesday, July 23.—National Y. M. C. A. track and field games.

Wednesday, July 24—National Y. M. C. A. track and field games.

Friday, July 26—Metropolitan meet A. A. U.

Saturday, July 27—Metropolitan meet A. A. U.

Monday, August 5—Bicycle meet and national amateur championship.

Tuesday, August 6—Bicycle meet and national amateur championship.

Wednesday, August 7, to August 17—Bicycle meet.

Thursday, August 22—Firemen's tournament.

Friday, August 23—Firemen's tournament.

Saturday, August 24—A. A. U. gymnastics.

Wednesday, August 28, to August 31—Irish sports.

Monday, September 2, to September 5—Association football.

Friday, September 6—Pan-American world's championships, cross country run.

Saturday, September 7—Pan-American world's championships.

Monday, September 9, to September 14—Cattle show.

Monday, September 16 to 21—Automobile week.

Saturday, October 5—U. of B.-Lehigh football game.

Saturday, October 12—U. of B.-Brown football game.

Saturday, October 19—Cornell-Carlisle football game.

Wednesday, October 23—Wesleyan-U. of B. football game.



THE SIX NATIONS.

Quite an interesting exhibit is that known as the Six Nations Indian exhibit. It is an Indian village located north of the Forestry building and immediately adjoining it about the center of the grounds on the east side. There have been erected here six buildings, each of logs and each one showing a different style of architecture. Surrounding the village is a stockade, and the idea of the architecture is to reproduce the styles in vogue 400 years ago. The buildings, however, do not conform fully to the old style

of architecture, because about them are to be seen many evidences of modern invention. The buildings are inhabited by members of each tribe and they follow customs of their early ancestors in making weapons, tools, dolls and other articles, which they offer for sale.

In the center of the stockade has been erected a building which it is claimed is an exact reproduction of the famous Council House of the Iroquois.

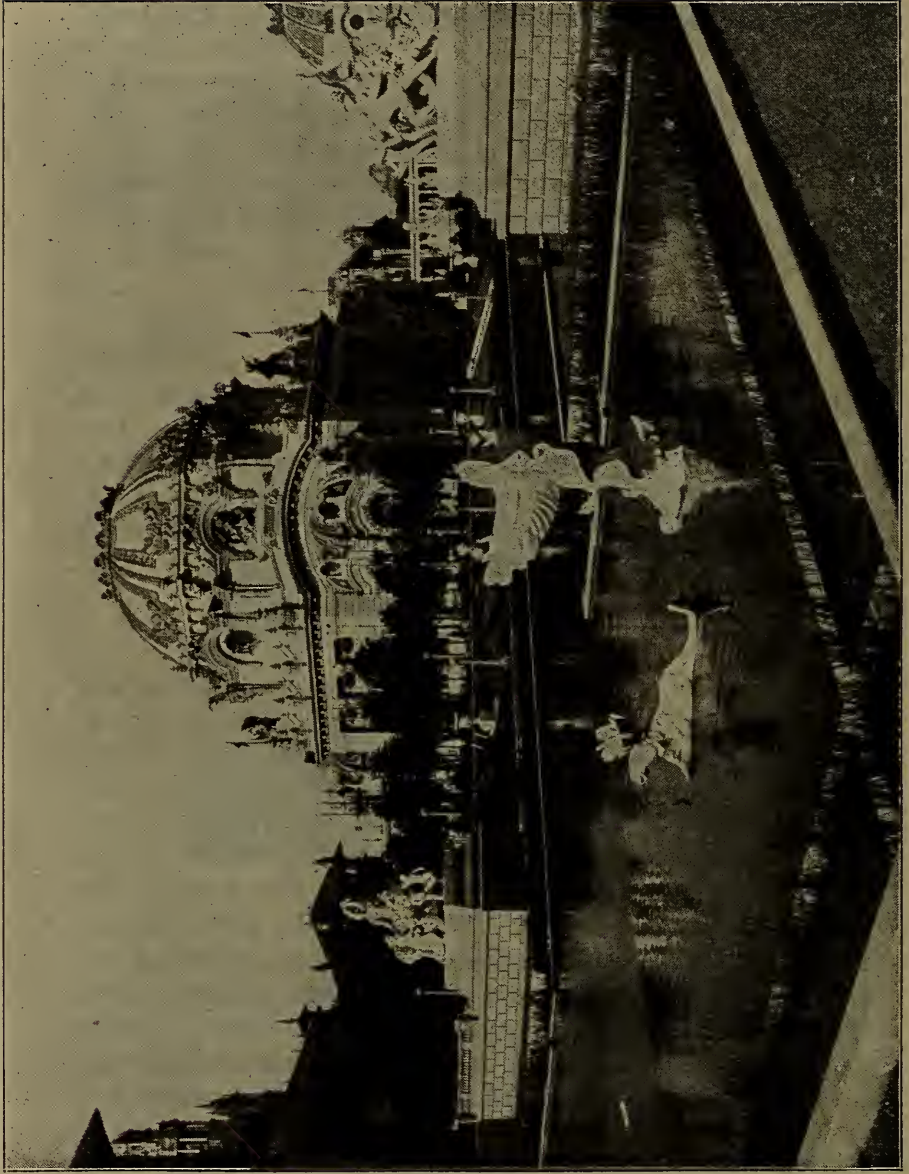
LOG CABIN.

In the south end of the ground in the forest part of the park and overlooking the beautiful lake the directors of the Exposition have erected a magnificent log cabin. One end of the interior is taken up by a huge fire-place, and around this hearthstone gather the men who have made the "Rainbow City" and who entertain their friends with the story of its building.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

The Temple of Music is the center for musical interests at the Exposition. Its architecture is a free treatment of the Spanish Renaissance, it being octagonal in form, with pavilions at the corners. The grand entrance is at the corner of the Esplanade and Court of Fountains, the spacious courts upon which most of the principal buildings of the Exposition have their frontage. The cornice and balustrade are of elaborate composition, the latter bearing names familiar to the musical world. The interior of the temple is particularly fine in its sculptural and color decorations. The exterior of the building is ornate in architectural features and groups of sculpture designed to illustrate the purpose and character of the building.

A glimpse at some of these models reveals the artistic value which the groups possess. For instance, a group typifying Lyric Music, by Isidore Konti of New York illustrates "The Song of Love Inspired by Amor," and



TEMPLE OF MUSIC — LOOKING ACROSS ESPLANADE COURT.

shows three figures in poses of exquisite grace. Another group by Konti has for its subject Religious Music, and illustrates "Saint Cecilia Inspired by Angels." It is a beautiful theme, handled in a masterly fashion. The figure and face of the angel combine majesty and gentleness in a marvelous degree, and the face and attitude of the patroness of Sacred Music express a love of the divine art which has inspired so many soul-uplifting creations.

In contrast to this theme are the groups illustrating gay music and dance music by the same sculptor, the figures of little children used in other groups, and those of classic character designed to typify heroic music.

A dome whose crown is 136 feet above grade and whose interior is brilliant with golden tints and other rich hues gives an imposing finish to the structure. Star-shaped windows in the drum of the dome admit abundant light to the large auditorium. This will seat 1,200 persons, and with the additional seating capacity afforded in the balconies fully 2,000 persons can be accommodated.

A series of eight massive piers sustain the dome and large arches between the piers open into the gallery, into the main entrance and to the stage. Over each of these large arches is a cartouch bearing an inscription of one of the grand divisions of music, Oratorio, Grand Opera, Symphonic Music, Lyric Music, etc.

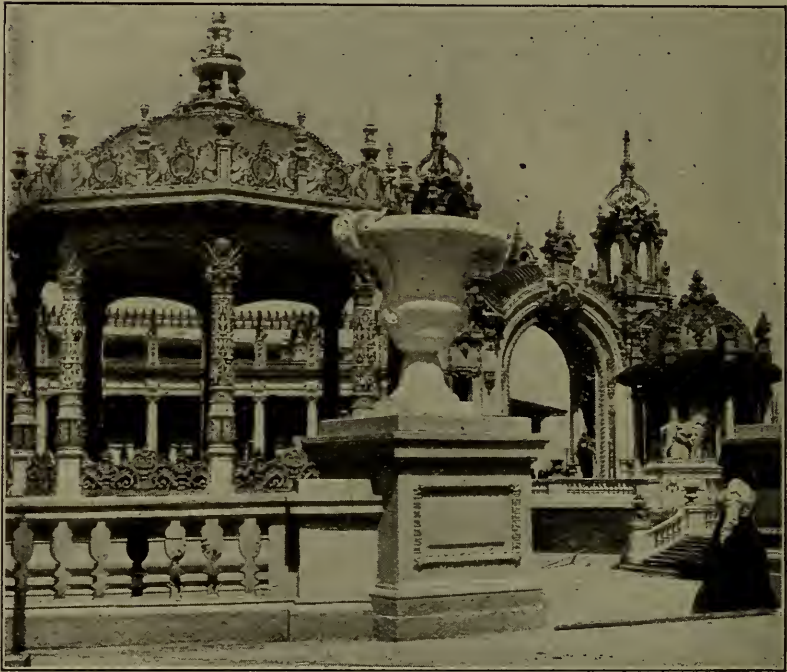
The great organ in the Temple of Music was built by Emmons Howard of Westfield, Mass., and cost \$15,000.

Concerts are held in the Temple every afternoon and evening. They are of a varied nature, but the high standard is maintained throughout.

There are three band stands on the Exposition grounds, one in the rear, or north of the Electric Tower, in the center of the Sunken Gardens, and two in the Grand Esplanade, which will hold 250,000 people. Upwards of twenty bands have been employed to furnish music during the Exposition.

WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The Woman's building is situated in the center of the Horticultural Gardens on the west side of the grounds, its nearest neighbor being the New York State building. The architecture and color are entirely different from that of the other buildings on the ground, for the reason that this building was formerly used as a club house. It has been



BAND STAND, SUNKEN GARDENS.

refitted and redecorated in conformity to its present use. The outside color is a dark green. It is surrounded by broad shaded verandas on which are placed inviting seats. There are no exhibits in the building. The women's hand-work exhibit is in the center of the Manufactures building. The Woman's building is the home of the Board of Women

Managers and it is here they entertain women visitors to the fair and give them information which enables them to see the best things at the exposition in the shortest time.

CASINO AND BOAT HOUSE.

The Casino and Boat House on the south bank of the Delaware Park Lake, a little to the east of the Bridge of the Three Americas, is in a sense a tribute paid to the Exposition by the city of Buffalo, though it will be of service for many years after the Exposition has become history. It is



a very attractive building, with many conveniences and is greatly appreciated by visitors.

The first or basement story is built with Buffalo Plains limestone, very rustic in character and decidedly picturesque. In this story are a restaurant and lounging room. A corridor extends through the entire length of this story of the building, affording ample room for the storage of bicycles, and other uses. The basement story is surmounted by a balustrade of Indiana limestone with turned balusters. Over a large portion of this story is a loggia. The columns introduced here are free Doric. The terrace is of concrete construction, with granolithic floors. The building material above the basement story and aside from the terrace is white bricks, with a roof of rich red Spanish tiles. The

second story is devoted to amusements, and the third story is occupied as living rooms by the lessee of the building.

Underneath the basement story is the place of storage for boats during the winter, and extending out over the water is a boat platform, 128 feet long and 22 feet wide.

The building covers an area of 109 by 73 feet. Its cost was \$30,000.

SERVICE BUILDING.

The Service building, in which are the offices of the Exposition officials, is located on the Mall near the West Amherst Gate. This was the first building erected on the ground. It is two stories in height and covers a ground space of 150 by 100 feet. It originally had a court in the center, but this has been roofed over and the space is now used for offices. In this building is the headquarters of the police and of the other officers of the Exposition.

EXPOSITION HOSPITAL.

A very pretty hospital building stands near the west end of the Mall. Floor area rather than elevation is a prominent feature in the construction of this important adjunct to the Exposition. Utility, first, last and all the time, is the prime consideration in this design, though it is by no means a case of utility unadorned. In conformity with the general Exposition plan the Spanish Renaissance has been freely treated, in this instance with a strong leaning towards the old mission interpretation.

Having a frontage of ninety feet on the Mall, the main wing has a depth of thirty-eight feet with a height of but one story, except in the center, where it assumes the form of a square tower with a rounded top. This tower attains to the pretentious height of two stories and is surmounted by two flagstaffs. One staff supports the Exposition flag and from the other waves the well known Red Cross banner.

A rear wing one story high runs back from the center portion a distance of fifty-six feet, with a width of thirty-

two feet. This form of construction lends itself readily to this picturesque reminder of the early struggles of our first missionaries.

Color here, as everywhere throughout the grounds, adds its mantle of beauty to the odd and in many cases obsolete methods of construction, penetrating, rather than clothing, the building in the warm changing tints of the sunset. A low wandering adobe mission house covered with heavy red tiling, its weather stains retouched by the gorgeous rays of the departing sun, may be readily imagined while looking at this rehabilitation of the past.

Modern arrangements that are both convenient and sanitary mark every feature of the interior. Approved medical and surgical appliances have been carefully selected in regard especially for their adaptability to emergency work and the exigencies that are likely to arise.

GRANGE BUILDING.

The interests of the Grange are well represented at the Exposition. A splendid building erected by the organization occupies a site just east of the Dairy building, and on the north side of the Mall near the East Amherst Gate. From an architectural standpoint it compares very favorably with the style which manifests itself in the other buildings of the Exposition, partaking of the Spanish Renaissance. The walls are covered with staff. Ornamental work and color are used in good taste. The building is forty feet square. There is an ornamented porch at the front entrance. The main floor is devoted to a general assembly room 26 by 39 feet, a ladies' reception room, a gentlemen's smoking room, offices, check room and toilet. It is a well appointed building in every particular and reflects credit upon the organization that erected it.

MACCABEES' BUILDING.

The Maccabees' building is situated at the junction of two streets, near the prehistoric Indian Mounds. It is

convenient to the Government buildings, the Forecourt and the Mirror Lakes and Grand Canal. The splendid decorations of the buildings include a large bee hive and a tent with an open flap—symbols of the Order of the Maccabees. This building is provided for the entertainment of the Knights and Lady Maccabees who visit the Exposition.

ACETYLENE BUILDING.

The Acetylene building is situated on the southwest corner at the crossing of the Mall and the Midway, and

directly across the grand canal, to the west, from the Machinery and Transportation building. It is an L shaped structure, the main part being $41\frac{1}{2}$ by 101 feet, and the wing $59\frac{1}{2}$ by 65 feet. Its height is forty feet.

The north or entrance front faces the Mall. The walls are pierced by broad windows, above a high base, the arches of all openings being segmented in form. The wall is crowned with a decorative frieze and cornice surmount-



ed by an ornamented balustrade. The corner pedestals of the main cornice balustrade are surmounted by groups of statuary. The various roofs of the building are hip roofs, the main roof being terminated by a cresting with large letters forming the word "Acetylene." The letters and

ornaments of the panel add much to the attractiveness of the building.

On either side of the two main entrances are large ornamental pedestals and vases. The interior of the building consists of one large open floor space and a small dark room. The windows are divided by transoms and mullions and portions of the sash are pivoted or hinged to open for ventilation.

Both the exterior and interior of the building are brilliantly illuminated at night by means of acetylene gas piped to numerous jets at various points.

The exterior is covered with staff and artistically colored to conform to the other Exposition buildings in appearance. Beautiful translucent effects are produced as a part of the lighting scheme.

THE MIDWAY.

The Midway feature of the Exposition is one of its best. It is not a long straight thoroughfare, like those seen in former expositions, but is a winding affair, somewhat bewildering, which adds to its attractiveness. The buildings are closely crowded together and the space occupied is about one-sixth of the Exposition grounds. There are about forty distinct shows, in addition to the bazaars, among them being: Pan-optican, Beautiful Orient, Old Plantation, Darkness and Dawn, African Village, Mexican Village, Infant Incubator, Venice in America, Trip to the Moon, Aerio-Cycle, Hawaiian Village and Volcano of Kilauea, Cineograph, War Cyclorama—Battle of Missionary Ridge, Colorado Gold Mine, Dreamland, Cleopatra's Temple, Scenic Railway, Captive Balloon, Around the World, Eskimo Village, Japanese Village, Johnstown Flood, Filipino Village, Alt-Nuernberg, House Upside Down, Miniature World's Fair, Indian Congress, Wild Animal Show, Miniature Railway, Jerusalem on the Day of the Crucifixion, Gypsy Camp, Ideal Palace, Dawson City and



IN THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Chiquita. It is estimated that the cost of a complete trip through the Midway is about \$15.00. Of this \$9.00 is allowed for general admissions, the remaining \$6.00 going for "extras" inside the various exhibitions.

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The Indian Congress is the first of the Midway Exposition one encounters in starting through the Midway from the southern entry, which is near the Elmwood Gate. It occupies 250,000 square feet, and is enclosed by a high fence on the south end and by buildings on the north and east sides, the west side being protected by the Exposition enclosure. The exhibit is called an Indian Congress and there are represented forty-two different tribes, embracing seven hundred Indians, who live much as they do in the west, the Sioux in their tepees, the Winnebagos in their wigwams, the Pimas in their wickiups and the Cliff Dwellers in their caves and each tribe in their particular abodes.

The Navajoes are to be seen weaving their blankets, the Moquis making pottery, the Sioux bows and arrows and stone pipes.

There is a large arena with a capacity to seat ten thousand, in which are given hourly performances of sham battles, games, war songs, dances, etc. It is the largest exhibit of the kind ever given and depicts scenes which are fast passing away with the redman. General admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 10 cents. Exhibition continuous. Sham battles, 2:30, 5 and 8 o'clock p. m.

THE MIDWAY RED STAR ROUTE ATTRACTIONS.

With the object in view of presenting a route of wholesome fun and instruction, some of the greater enterprises on the Midway of the Pan-American Exposition have gone together in an organization called the Red Star Route, guaranteeing absolutely, their entire offerings as wholesome and free from all objectionable features.

JERUSALEM, ON THE DAY OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

Immediately opposite the great Horticultural Building you will find the Herodian Palace, containing the sacred spectatorium, Jerusalem, and the Crucifixion of Christ. The heart grows exceedingly tender as you gaze upon the Savior of all mankind upon the cross. Only a few of the faithful are seen. They endeavor to comfort Mary, the



JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF CRUCIFIXION.

Holy Mother of the Crucified Lord. Broken in spirit, exhausted by agony, she presses with her hands the bleeding feet of her Son. The City of Jerusalem backs this grand group of the atonement. It is all sublimely realistic, and the most holy feelings of which the human heart is capable are aroused. Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition.

THE QBATA COMPANY'S EXHIBIT.

This concession must not be confounded with the Midway. It is a separate and distinct exhibition of the Infant

Incubators, from the London and Berlin Institutes and has for its object the saving of the lives of the poor little unfortunate babies who happen to have been prematurely born. Here, surrounded with everything sweet and dainty, you see the little cherubs, nestled in the aluminum and glass cabinet incubators, just like little chicks, being coaxed into sturdy life by the aid of science. What woman can resist this charming sight? At the Victorian Era Exhibition this marvelous presentation was the wonder of Earl's Court, London. Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition.



INFANT INCUBATOR BUILDING.

THE BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

The Battle of Missionary Ridge is an enormous reproduction of the great battle between the Union and Confederate Armies, which occurred Wednesday, November 25, 1863. A contest which was won by the Union army and broke the backbone of the Rebellion. Here grape and canister and shot and shell sow the ground with rugged iron, and strew it with wounded and dead. Missionary Ridge seems volcanic

with its belching fire, as the great line of blue, directed by Gens. Grant, Thomas, Sheridan, Granger, Meigs, Hunter and Reynolds slowly surges to the crest, where Bragg and



BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

his Confederates are at last crushed and annihilated. Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition.

FILIPINO VILLAGE.

The Filipino Village occupies several acres of land on the Midway, and the population of the village is about 100, ranging from old folks to babies in arms. On the right of the entrance is an adobe tower with thatched roof, a representation of the Spanish watchtower which marked the water batteries at the entrance to Manila harbor. On the left is a facsimile of the signal tower that loomed above Fort Cavite and which was wrecked by shells from Dewey's fleet. Between these points are nipa-covered buildings and bamboo fences. Canvas and lateen sailboats drift upon a placid lake fed by a cataract with a fall of forty-five feet. There is a market square, a Filipino church and many

dwellings for the natives in which they live just as they do in the Philippine Islands. All the tribes of the different islands are represented in the village and the scene is most picturesque.

In front of the village is a military guard of United States soldiers to give a military glamour to the scene. There is a theatre with a capacity for seating 1,000 people. Performances are given daily by the natives.



FILIPINO VILLAGE AND THEATRE.

THE VOLCANO OF KILAUEA.

Before the awful majesty of the reproduction of the great Hawaiian Volcano you stand entranced. Here the Goddess Pele holds sway, and Mother Earth gives way to trembling before the angry spasms of the Goddess of Fire. Pele's face is one awful frown, gashed with fiery cuts, livid with the curse of angry passion.

No picture of Hades could convey more anguish to soul, more infernal torture to mind than a glimpse into this counterfeit presentment of the "Fiery Lake of Hell-

mau-mau." Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition. Lecture and music every half hour.

HAWAIIAN VILLAGE.

The new territory of Hawaii is well represented at the fair by a village, theatre and volcano. The enclosure containing these attractions is west of the African Village and in the rear of the Johnstown Flood. The volcano is made realistic by means of wonderful scenic effects, and



HAWAIIAN VILLAGE, VOLCANO AND THEATRE.

is the same as that exhibited on the Midway at the World's Fair. There are several hundred natives connected with the village, and they give performances in the streets and in the theatre, illustrating their national games and pastimes.

Small shops abound everywhere and they keep for sale articles showing the handiwork of the artisans of this wonderful Pacific Island people. Admission, 25 cents. Theatre every half hour.

The management guarantees the genuineness of all the

attractions of the Red Star Route shows. They are chaste, instructive and entertaining.

THE OSTRICH FARM.

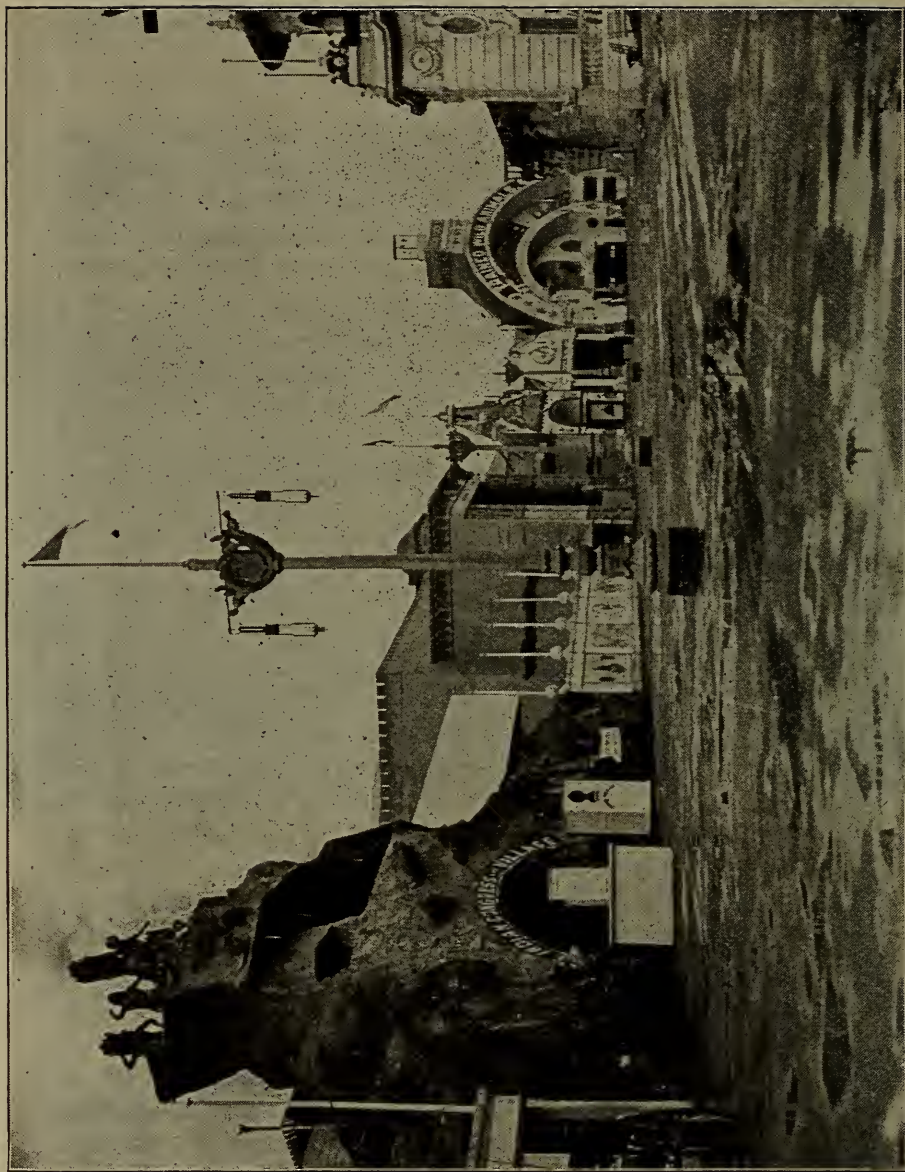
This feature of the Midway is located next south of the Jerusalem Cyclorama. The building contains stalls in which are sold the products of the ostrich and where are shown exhibits of feathers, eggs and other things pertaining to the industry. There is an enclosure in the rear containing about three acres divided into pens, which contain sixty ostriches, varying in size from the chick to the full grown bird. The manner of preparing the feathers for commercial purposes is here shown in detail. The birds came from Arizona, where the industry is carried on in an extensive manner. Admission, 10 cents. Continuous exhibition.

THE ANIMAL SHOW.

This is one of the most attractive buildings on the street. In front are four cages containing bears, lions, coyotes and panthers. On top of the building is an iron cage containing American eagles. The interior is arranged in a circular form and is fitted with cages containing wild animals of almost every species. In the center is a raised platform surrounded by a strong steel cage in which animal performances are given hourly. General admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 10 cents; reserved seats (including admission) balcony, adults, 35 cents; children, 25 cents; circle, adults, 50 cents; children, 35 cents; box seats, adults, \$1.00; children, 50 cents.

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

This building, which is north of the animal show on the same side of the street, contains the above attraction, and is claiming the attention of all skillful electricians. Mr. Tesla, commenting on it, says: "It presents advancement in electrical effects not seen elsewhere." The build-



LOOKING NORTH ON SOUTH MIDWAY.

ing, having the largest stage of any on the grounds of the Exposition, enables the projectors to produce all the spraying lights of the Aurora Borealis and the midnight sun in their many changing hues. Admission, 25 cents.

THE IDEAL PALACE.

The Ideal Palace contains an exhibit of the clothing, furniture and ornaments used by the royalty in all ages and climes. Many of the exhibits are original and present interesting facts for students of ancient and mediæval history. Admission, 25 cents.

THE SCENIC RAILWAY.

The Scenic Railway consists of a train of cars which by the aid of electricity and peculiarly constructed tunnels and mountains enables one to pass through beautiful scenery.

The Alps have been drawn upon by the designer to a large extent, and the ride in one of the cars gives one a somewhat realistic view of a quick trip through parts of Switzerland. Railroad and boat trip. Ride on either, 10 cents. Continuous exhibition.

ALT-NUERNBERG.

One of the most picturesque concessions is a representation of the old German city of Nuernberg, with its picturesque towers, tiled roofs, quaint walls and roof windows. It occupies a space of 330 by 220 feet, with a frontage on two streets of the Midway and on the Mall, giving it actually 550 feet frontage on the Midway and 330 feet on the Mall.

The visitor enters through a tower, a correct representation of the Nassauer Haus, and finds himself on the Frauen Market with fifty stores and shops of various kinds, the St. Moritz's Church to the right, inside of which is exhibited the famous Gebhard astronomical clock; the Duerer Haus, one of the most celebrated of Nuernberg landmarks; the Heathen Tower, the Five-Cornered Tower, Frauen Tower,

Holy Ghost Bridge, and a Vienna cafe. In the Frauen Tower is to be found the stereopticon art exhibit of Fraulein Antonie Stolle, of Berlin.

The main attraction of Alt-Nuernberg is a Royal Bavarian Infantry band of forty-eight pieces, in full uniform and under the command of one of the ablest band masters of the Bavarian army. They give two concerts daily in the spacious Schloss (Castle) Garden (seating 1,500 people), to the right of which is a correct representation of that typical and most celebrated of Nuernberg inns, the Bratwurst Gloecklein, where Albrecht Duerer, the painter, Hans Sachs, the poet, and the famous Mastersingers came together after their day of toil to pass the evening. To the left the Hotel Posthorn, another Nuernberg landmark, is reproduced.

Back of the Schloss Garden is the Castle, seventy feet high, a correct representation of the Nuernberg Castle, built in the year 1313, where the Robber Knights used to hold forth and from where they descended upon unsuspecting merchants who chanced to come that way with their wares.

The first floor of the castle is utilized as a concert hall, where daily performances of a Bavarian peasant troupe as well as vaudeville acts are given. On the second floor a spacious banquet and dance hall is located.

Alt-Nuernberg is surrounded by a mediæval wall, on top of which is a covered walk, reached by inclines of easy grades, situated at intervals about the grounds, and from which the visitor may look down upon life in Alt-Nuernberg. Admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Vocal and instrumental concerts, 12 to 10:30 o'clock p. m. Free.

CINEOGRAPH.

Exhibits in this building, which is north of the war cyclorama, are moving pictures of many scenes in life, faithfully reproduced. The collection has been selected



NORTH MIDWAY — LOOKING TOWARDS ALT NUERNBERG.

with a great deal of skill and the pictures are represented in a better manner than is usual in such an exhibition. Admission, 10 cents. Continuous exhibition.

DREAMLAND.

The exterior of the Dreamland building, especially the front, presents a startling and novel appearance. To one walking west on the last turn of the Midway to the east it represents in plaster relief the face of a young girl with eyelids closed and beautiful golden hair resting on her shoulders and hanging down her back. The interior is a crystal maze filled with bewildering conditions and comic situations. General admission, 25 cents. Admission to "Steorra," 10 cents. Continuous exhibition.

BEAUTIFUL ORIENT.

One of the largest concessions on the Midway is the Streets of Cairo and Beautiful Orient. This concession illustrates on a magnificent scale the wonders and beauties of the Orient, in which are displayed the characteristics of many of the far eastern countries with Oriental streets, buildings, costumes, natives and animals, and all the glittering paraphernalia and accessories.

There are characteristic sports and pastimes, such as Olympian games, gun spinners, wrestlers, acrobats, magicians, camel, donkey and elephant races and dancing girls. General admission, adults, 15 cents; children, 10 cents: theatre, 25 cents; temple, 10 cents; elephant, camel or donkey ride, 10 cents. Theatre every half hour.

MUTOSCOPE.

The building set apart for slot machines is similar in character to a number of structures on the Midway.

Here are shown a number of scenes from life in various countries and climes. Admission free.

COLORADO GOLD MINE.

The front of this building is easily recognized by the faithful reproduction of gold pieces in staff which adorn the front and main entrance. The interior is fitted up as a typical gold mine and visitors are shown the method employed by those who delve the earth in search of her secrets and riches.

Guides explain the various ledges, drifts, veins and cross-cuts which are shown. Admission, 10 cents. Continuous exhibition.

CLEOPATRA'S TEMPLE.

The building which contains the great artistic feature, Cleopatra, is situated between the Colorado Gold Mine and the Around the World concessions. It is one of the finest structures, from an artistic point of view, on this popular street of the Exposition. Admission, 10 cents.

AROUND THE WORLD.

The architecture of the front of this building, which is east of that containing the peerless Cleopatra, is of strictly Moorish design. The interior is arranged like that of a Moorish castle, wherein sits a Pasha surrounded by his wives, and presenting a scene of Oriental splendor which few have seen, but of which many have read in works of romance. Admission, 25 cents. Theatre every half hour.

MINIATURE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Miniature World's Fair building is situated east of the Around the World building and contains an exact model of the beautiful White City, the memory of which yet dwells in the minds of thousands of persons all over the land.

Every detail from the peerless MacMonnies fountain to the artistic group of the statuary on the Peristyle, and from the Dutch windmills to the gondolas in the Court of

Honor, are faithfully reproduced. Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition.

OLD PLANTATION.

Life as it existed in the South in ante-bellum days is faithfully pictured in the Old Plantation. The dominant feature of this exhibit is an old time Southern homestead with its white walls, green blinds and stately colonial pillars. Near it are the negro cabins and not far away is a quaint Southern chapel, such as may be seen occasionally in these days in the land where the magnolia blooms. Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition.

THE AERIO-CYCLE.

The Aerio-Cycle has an extreme elevation of 275 feet, which is eleven feet higher than the famous Ferris Wheel. The tower for this structure is 140 feet in height. The walking beam, the middle of which rests on the top of this tower, has a length of 240 feet. Attached to the ends of this immense truss are wheels similar in design to the Ferris Wheel, each wheel having a diameter of forty feet. At the periphery of each wheel four cars are hung. Each of these cars has a capacity sufficient to carry eighteen persons. Power is supplied to the beam through a worm gear operating in a segment working in the main tower, the screw being geared directly to a forty-horsepower electric motor, which will in this manner oscillate the beam, while separate motors of fifteen horsepower each are provided to operate the cycle wheels. Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition.

A TRIP TO THE MOON.

Within this building, which lies east of the Aerio-Cycle, is a quaint machine called an airship, which bears the suggestive title of Luna. In this visitors are supposed to take a trip from the earth to the moon, where they see queer people, curious palaces, and marvelous things. They

are also entertained in a theater on that planet by a number of attractive young women who are known as the "Maids in the Moon." Admission, 50 cents. Continuous exhibition.

GLASS FACTORY.

In this building are shown full size furnaces in operation. They are manned by skilled workmen who illustrate the process of the manufacture of all kinds of glassware from the raw material. As at the World's Fair the articles



ESKIMO VILLAGE.

made here are offered to the visitors as souvenirs. A woman's dress made of glass is one of the features of the exhibit. Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition.

ESKIMO VILLAGE.

This is the last attraction on the Midway on the north side of the street going east, and part of the village looks out upon the terminal station, Propylæa, the Plaza and Sunken Garden.

The exhibit consists of eight families of Eskimos from Cape Chudleigh, Nachvak and Ungava Bay, with their dog-teams, sledges, sealskin tents and canoes, utensils, weapons, etc. It embraces a whalebone igloo, brought intact from Hudson Straits. The Eskimos wear their native dresses of sealskin and are employed tanning hides, curing furs, making canoes, weapons, etc., and carving ivory and soapstone. They give a representation of their native ceremonies, dances, chants, etc., including a number of peculiar athletic games, typically Eskimo, and canoe exercises on the lake near the village; an exhibition of their trained seals and races with the dog-teams is also given. Admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Special rates to schools and colleges. Continuous exhibition.

PAN-OPTICAN.

This building contains wax works arranged in tableau form, illustrating various events in the lives of prominent men and in the history of various countries.

It is Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works on a larger and more modern scale, and is the same exhibit that pleased the Parisians at the late Exhibition held in that city. There is no chamber of horrors in the show and all criminal acts have been omitted. Admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Continuous exhibition.

STREETS OF MEXICO.

The Streets of Mexico form the northeast end of the Midway and present many interesting features on account of the novelty. It is a complete exposition of the life and sports of a certain portion of the population of the sister republic on the south. The village is peopled with bull-fighters and peons in striking and characteristic dress.

In various parts of the streets are Indians from the interior in costume, water carriers, vendors of various sorts, aqua fresca men and women, dulce makers, a typical Mexi-

can restaurant with Mexican dishes cooked by Mexican cooks, and other people characteristic of Mexico.

There are also burros for the children to ride. Farrias, the celebrated clay modeler of Guadalajara, has a special booth. General admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; theatre, 25 cents; bull ring, 25 and 50 cents, according to location of seats. Continuous bull fights. Theatre every half hour.



MARIMBA PLAYERS, STREETS OF MEXICO.

DARKNESS AND DAWN.

Darkness and Dawn is an attempt to illustrate some of the passages and themes in Dante's *Inferno*. The interior is startling and weird in appearance and is filled with lakes, caves and regions which make one shudder. It is a curious idea, well wrought out, and for those who like new sensations these places ought to satisfy their desire. Admission, 25 cents. Continuous exhibition.

AFRICAN VILLAGE.

The exterior of the African Village is about as attractive as that of any building on the Midway. The architecture is

queer and is said to be typical of the dark continent. It is a combination of staff and logs and statuary, and this alone is well worth looking at. Inside the enclosure are representations of thirty-five different African native tribes, the members of which are clad in little more than the raiment they use in their own country, and are equipped with their ancient weapons and surrounded by their primitive household effects.

Many of these natives are skilled workers in gold and

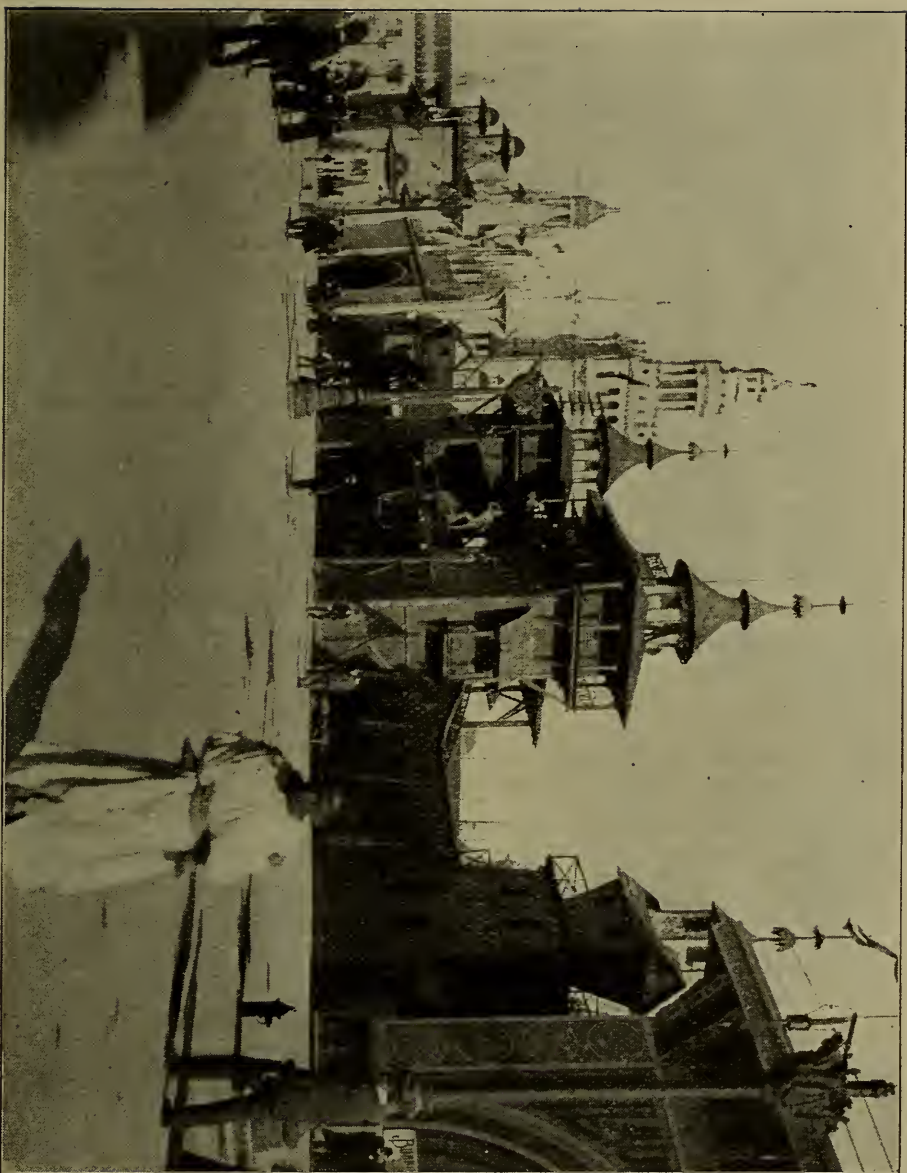


ROLTAIRE'S HOUSE UPSIDE DOWN.

silver, and their product is offered for sale. There is a theater for lectures on Equatorial Africa, folk songs are sung and witchcraft tales told in an entertaining manner. The village contains a Boer exhibit of the war which is now in progress between that country and England. General admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

HOUSE UPSIDE DOWN.

Roltaire's House Upside Down, which attracted so much attention at Paris, is certainly one of the most original



LOOKING EAST ON NORTH MIDWAY.

features of the Pan-American Midway. The front represents a large, highly ornamented dwelling house, with the chimneys and roofs standing on the ground, and with the front steps many feet above the earth. The interior is just as odd as the exterior. It is a palace of illusions, as everything appears to be inverted. Carpets are on the ceiling, the paper is on the floor, the chairs are upside down. General admission, 25 cents; theatre, 10 cents. Continuous exhibition.

WILD WATER SPORTS.

North of the Gypsy Camp and separated by a restaurant, is the Wild Water Sports building. The interior is converted into a small lake, with seats on the outer edge. Here performances are given by the elks, dogs and other animals. One of the features of the elks is diving from a high platform into the water below.

It is claimed that they are the best trained animals of their kind in the world. Admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

GYPSY CAMP.

Across the street from the Cyclorama is a camp of American gypsies. They tell fortunes, and do the other weird things which are attributed to these nomads of the road. They are attired in their traveling costumes and form a picturesque sight. General admission, 10 cents; theatre, 15 cents. Fortune told, 25 cents.

BOSTOCK'S CHARIOT.

West of the Johnstown Flood, and separated by a small restaurant building, is the merry-go-round, called Bostock's Chariot. It is a highly gilded and pleasingly ornamented affair. One ride, 10 cents. Continuous exhibition.

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

This attractive building, the front of which appears to be constructed of brown sandstone, is situated at the point

where the Midway makes its first turn to the left after passing Alt Nuernberg. General admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Theatre every half hour.

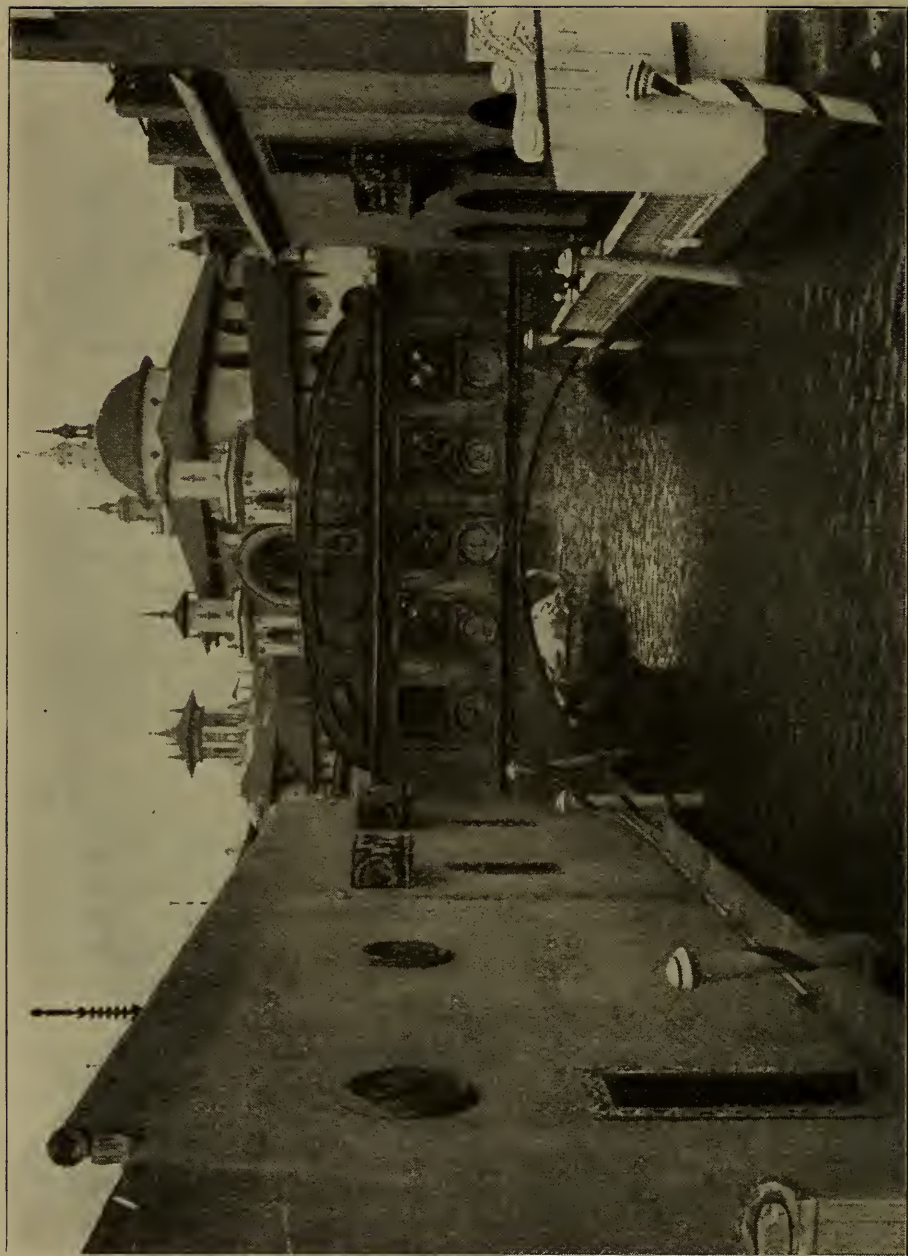
The building is 140 feet long and 100 feet wide, and it contains a graphic picture of the terrible flood which overwhelmed Johnstown, Pa., in the summer of 1889.

THE JAPANESE VILLAGE.

The Japanese Village is one of the most attractive places on the grounds. It is located on the east side of the Midway, south of the Mall. Its architecture is that of the Orient, and the interior buildings, especially the tea house and dwellings, were erected by Japanese artisans. The buildings are put together in faultless style and one of their peculiarities is that they have been constructed without the use of nails, screws or bolts. General admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Theatre, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; royal dwelling house, 10 cents; jinricksha around the grounds, \$1.00 per hour; short ride, 25 cents; cup of tea, 10 cents. Continuous exhibition. Theatre every half hour.

VENICE IN AMERICA.

The Venetian Village, which is located near the south end of the Midway and opposite the Scenic Railway, is one of the attractive places on this street of nations. The village occupies a large space, through the center of which runs the grand canal. The company controlling the village also controls the electric launches and gondolas. There is a theatre where Italian music, songs and dances are given by native artists. General admission, 10 cents; theatre, 25 cents; saturnalia, 25 cents; gondolas and electric launches, round trip, 25 cents; stop over, 10 cents extra, giving passengers privilege of visiting any of the buildings along the canal and resuming trip on another gondola. Theatre every half hour. Admission to blowing-glass factory with souvenir, 15 cents.



BRIDGE OF SIGHS — VENICE IN AMERICA.

CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

Opposite the animal show on the Midway, but by no means a part of the street of all nations, is the beautiful little building devoted to children. This structure was not at first contemplated by the Exposition management, but they found that the demand for it was so strong that some provision would have to be made for the little ones. The building is modeled much after the one exhibited at the World's Fair and is designed for the care of such children as the parents do not care to take with them over the grounds. The building is in charge of competent attendants and every device known to modern science for the care of children is used here.

CHIQUITA.

Chiquita, the little Cuban beauty, is one of the strong attractions of the Midway, having a miniature building for her use near the Animal Show.

Among the many gifts presented to Chiquita the one she prizes most is the handsome landau that President McKinley gave her last year. It is a pocket edition of the landaus that society people are accustomed to, but it is a dainty little affair and absolutely complete in all its appointments, and of the very best workmanship, as is quite natural a gift would be coming from the source it did.

The charming young lady holds daily receptions. She has dozens of beautiful gowns, and countless presents of gems, pieces of jewelry, bric-a-brac and a marvelous collection of rare old lace.

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN.

Esau, the educated chimpanzee, is an interesting study. Having no caudal appendage, the question is, "Is he man or monkey?"

BONNER, THE HORSE WITH THE HUMAN MIND.

A very handsome and intelligent animal, which performs many difficult tricks.

FALL OF BABYLON.

This was the Paris salon picture of 1891. The scene is at dawn, the invading army entering the gates of the palace after the debauch and revel of the Feast of Belshazzar. Admission, 10 cents.

THE BAZAAR BUILDING.

The Bazaar building is located on the northeast corner of the Midway and the Mall and is directly west of the Electricity building, being separated by the Grand Canal. It has been laid out with special reference to the interest of small concessionaires. In it are also located the post office, telegraph offices, and express offices. The gallery is devoted to the press headquarters.

STATE AND FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

The state and foreign buildings of the Exposition are located in the southeast portion of the grounds, southwest of the Forestry building and northeast of the Art building. It is in this section of the ground that the people gather to rest their weary limbs and to get a view of green grass and blue water, after having spent several hours looking at gorgeous colored buildings, acres of statuary and hundreds of thousands of exhibits.

OHIO BUILDING.

One of the handsomest buildings at the Exposition is that erected by the state of Ohio. It stands on the broad plateau near the Triumphal Bridge at the intersection of the two principal thoroughfares and at the head of the dock landing of the state and foreign building allotment. The

design is plain Grecian Doric. A colonnade surrounds the inner house, which is designed exclusively for social purposes.

The size of the building is 84 by 122 feet. A ten-foot terrace walk extends around the outside, being widened at the northwest corner to a circular form, thus providing an ample approach from the dock landing. The first floor contains an assembly room, 30 by 53 feet, with a ceiling twenty-four feet high. This floor also has a commissioners' reception room, ladies' reception room and private offices with a parcel room and postoffice. The second floor contains a sitting room twenty-three feet square, with extra rooms for attendants and four guest chambers for the accommodation of state visitors.



The lower floor is for the use of the general public and the upper floor for the commissioners, state officials and the state guests. Natural gas is used for heating and acetylene gas for illuminating purposes. The artistic manner of lighting constitutes part of the interior decorations. On each face of the four corner pilasters of the porch the state monogram is interwoven with a wreath of buckeye leaves and fruit, the design containing a lighted torch. As the approach from the dock landing is the most picturesque, the building is embellished at the northwest corner with

a statuary group. The background worked in relief upon the pilaster shows the great seal of the state, with its hills, trees, sunrise and sheaves of wheat and arrows.

Miss Bernice Lintz of Cleveland is the model who posed for the figure of Ohio, which is the centerpiece of a group of figures of heroic size which stands near the main entrance of the Ohio building.

It is the group of figures on which the architecture of



AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER IN THE NORTH END.

the building depends for its chief artistic effect. The central figure is that of a woman standing on the prow of a vessel breasting the waves. It represents Ohio and the Ship of State. The figure is nearly seven feet in height, splendidly proportioned, representing the perfect type of Ohio woman. At the right is Neptune with his trident. On the left is a mermaid, one hand resting on an oar. Beautiful figures are represented as half submerged in the water. The figure of Ohio, draped in Grecian style, stands with

the right hand uplifted, bearing a torch representing Liberty. The left hand rests on the hilt of a sword. Over the hand and hilt is thrown a large laurel wreath, showing that Peace has taken the place of War, as the wreath binds the hand and sword. On a ribbon which holds back the woman's coil of hair is the inscription "I Am the State."

NEW YORK BUILDING.

The New York State building is an edifice of a substantial and enduring character. The architect chose for his guidance in the work a Greek temple of the Doric order, adapting his plans to the purposes for which the building was intended. The situation is on the high ground near Elmwood avenue, overlooking North Bay, the lake and Delaware Park.

The dimensions of the building are 130 by 82 feet, the north front twenty feet less than the south. The height is thirty-three feet on the north and forty feet on the south. The height of the basement is twelve feet, and the second floor walls reach to the roof, making the ceiling eighteen feet high. In the basement are janitor's quarters and bicycle rooms, boiler and coal rooms, storage rooms, etc. A dining room containing 1,906 square feet faces the park to the south and opens on the north. On the ground floor is also one of the museum rooms, which communicates to the floors above by a grand staircase. Over 10,000 square feet of floor space is provided for museum purposes. There is also an assembly hall which seats 300 persons, and a library 37 by 52½ feet. Offices, cloak and other rooms make the total floor space 31,803 feet.

Fireproof materials are used throughout in the construction. The exterior is of stone. There is no wood except the mahogany doors on the first and second floors, and birch in the basement. All the door casings, inside column covering and cornices are of plaster. All bases are marble and cement. The floors are marble, concrete, granite and wood

blocks, laid in asphalt. The stairways are marble and iron.

The view from the broad columinated portico on the south side of the building is an exceptionally fine one. After the Exposition this building will be the permanent home of the Buffalo Historical Society, which has contributed a part of the sum for building it.

MINNESOTA BUILDING.

The building put up by the state of Minnesota is situated at the eastern end of the Court of States, forming a beautiful point of view from the Fore Court. The building is of the Colonial type. The front is two stories high and the central portion is surmounted by a gable. There are ornamented balconies at the second-story windows on the front. The central reception hall has a fireplace in the rear, facing the entrance, stairs winding around the rear. The reception hall is open to the second floor and is surrounded by a balcony. To the right and left of the hall are reception rooms. To the left, in the rear, are the rooms of the commissioners. To the right, in the rear, are the toilet rooms. The second story of the building contains the state bedrooms and the rooms of the attendants. There are bedrooms in the third story. The structure is built of staff. The cost was \$7,500.

Exhibits of an educational and industrial character adorn the walls of the rooms, forming an interesting exhibit of the state's resources.

WISCONSIN BUILDING.

The Wisconsin building is directly north of the Cuban building. It is of the Spanish Gothic style of architecture, 48 by 46 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. Its situation is one of the most desirable in the Court of State and Foreign Buildings, near the bay of the Mirror Lake on the east side of the Triumphal Bridge, and in a setting of beau-

tiful trees and flowers. It is surrounded by a broad veranda, over which is a large sheltered balcony.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING.

The New England building, which is located northeast of the Chilian building, reminds one of a fine old colonial mansion. Its broad piazzas and terraces are typical of a New England home of the revolutionary period. The design is plain, yet rich. The building is 104 by 52 feet. The walls are covered with staff, painted to represent red brick with white marble trimmings. The shields of the six New England states are placed in colors on the front, and there is a staff for each state flag. On the ground floor is a large reception hall, nearly forty-seven feet square, supported by four columns, and at the rear are colonial staircases leading in two directions from the first landing. On the right of the reception hall are the bureau of information, the coat room and custodian's quarters. On the left are lounging and writing rooms, from which a beautiful view of that section of the Exposition is possible. In both these rooms large colonial fireplaces are arranged and the furnishings are all in accordance with the colonial idea. The arrangement on this floor is simple, thoroughly convenient, and, withal, decidedly in keeping with its use. Upstairs there have been arranged six large rooms. Each New England state is allotted one, and it is used for a rendezvous for people from that particular state.



This building is located on a street, or path, connecting directly with the Grand Court, and is in almost as central a position as the New York State building. It is near the Lake, in the midst of over 10,000 transplanted shrubs and trees. The cost was \$15,000.

THE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

The Illinois Building is situated south of the Ohio Building and east of that of Wisconsin, being separated from each by beautiful streets. It is of a style of architecture peculiar to the West, being large, thus affording plenty of room for the entertainment of the Illinois people who visit the Fair. It is surrounded by a large veranda filled with comfortable seats, affording a tempting resting place from the fatigue of sight-seeing. The interior is handsomely furnished and contains rooms for the commissioners and attendants.

MARYLAND BUILDING.

Maryland has erected a splendid little building north of the west Ordnance building and south of the Michigan building.

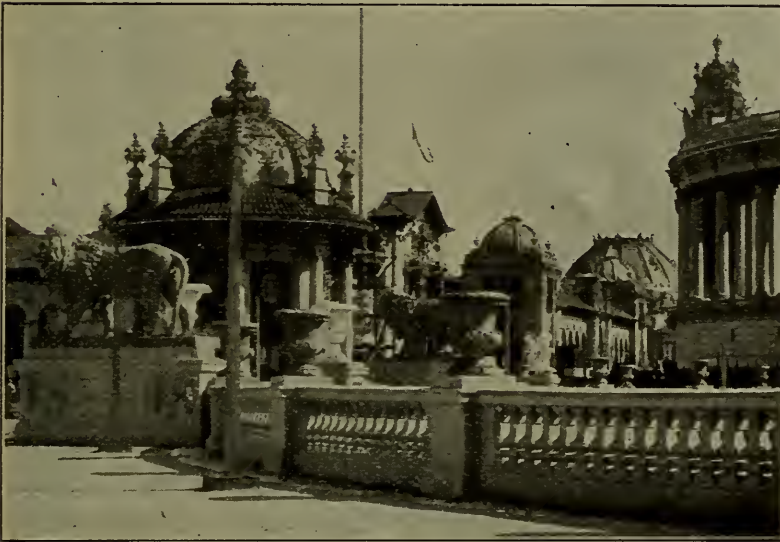
In architecture it is typical of many of the buildings of the colonial period on the Jersey Coast and the furnishings are such as make it a desirable home for the people of that State.

MICHIGAN BUILDING.

While the structure for the use of the people of Michigan is not nearly as large as was the Michigan building at the World's Fair, still it has many conveniences which recommend it as a resting place for tired Michiganders. The building is equipped with an information bureau and well posted attendants who gladly furnish information for the benefit of visitors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

The Pennsylvania building is located near the west entrance of the Forestry building and not far from the Six Nations Indian exhibit. It is about forty-five feet square and is distinguishable for the dome which rises out of the center of the roof. It is richly furnished and contains a number of rare portraits of women and men who have



A SNAP SHOT IN THE REAR OF THE ELECTRIC TOWER.

been more or less associated with colonial times in that State and with the birth of the Republic.

A. O. U. W. BUILDING.

The building of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is also directly north of Cuba, across a beautifully macadamized street. It is a one-story structure with a pavilion and balcony above, and in dimensions is 50 by 40 feet. The walls are covered with staff and beautifully colored.

Over the main entrance are the initials A. O. U. W. In this building are entertained the members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen who visit the Pan-American Exposition, the arrangement of the rooms for this purpose being excellent.

CUBAN BUILDING.

The Cuban building lies directly east of Honduras. It is one of the most picturesque structures of the splendid group in this section of the Exposition city. The architecture is the Spanish Renaissance style, the exterior walls are covered with stucco, molded into fantastic shapes and beautifully colored. The dimensions of the building are 66 by 168 feet. On the ground floor are the offices of the Cuban Commissioners to the Exposition and some of the island exhibits. A colonnade extends all around the building. Above this story is an open air promenade, from which excellent views of the Lakes, Fore Court, Triumphal Bridge and other splendid features of the Exposition are obtained. Rising from the roof over the promenade is the traditional "Tower of Havana."

PORTO RICO BUILDING.

The Porto Rico building commands the attention and interest of all visitors to the Court of State and Foreign buildings. To those who have never visited this new possession of Uncle Sam's the building has a very odd appearance. It is in the form of a kiosk, typical of the buildings which cover the hillsides of the island. It is a one-story building with a cupola fifty-five feet in height and is constructed entirely of native woods of all varieties, its floor being of hard wood tiling. Though modest in size the building is imposing, the Moorish style of architecture being followed. It was built in Porto Rico and "knocked down" for shipment to Buffalo. It is located on a plot of 2,000 square feet.

In the kiosk are shown, among others, the women's exhibit—embroidery, drawn and lace work, etc., in which the women of the island excel. There is also a coffee and cigar



A VIEW FROM THE SUNKEN GARDEN.

stand where Porto Rico coffee is made and served by charming Porto Rican señoritas.

The Porto Rico commissioners have their offices in the

kiosk, and here are also the general headquarters for information concerning Porto Rico and its resources, development and future prospects.

DOMINICAN BUILDING.

The little Dominican Republic has spent \$4,000 in the erection of a special building immediately west of the west Ordnance building, in which is displayed an attractive exhibit of the handiwork of the natives and of the resources of the country. It contains the offices and sleeping rooms of the commission.

THE EQUADOR BUILDING.

The Equador building is located south of the Indian mound and joins Minnesota in the court set apart for state and foreign buildings.

The style is that so much used in the Latin-American countries and the building is fitted with special reference to the well selected exhibit of smaller articles typical of the industries of that country and as a home for the commission. It cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000.

THE MEXICAN BUILDING.

The Mexican building is south of the stately New England structure. It is two stories in height, covers a ground space of 40x60 feet and cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000. It is the home of the concession and in addition to being handsomely furnished contains a rare exhibit of some of the mineral resources of the country.

HONDURAS BUILDING.

The Honduras building is located in the western part of the Court of State and Foreign Buildings. It faces the approach and overlooks a portion of Delaware Park and the Lake. The building is designed with an octagonal rotunda surrounded with wide porches on three sides and

with pavilions on four sides, the remaining side being occupied by the kitchen and toilet rooms. The central rotunda and two of the pavilions are intended for exhibits of the country's products. There are a cafe and offices for the commissioners in the other two pavilions. Stairs lead from the rotunda floor to a gallery, which surrounds the rotunda and is lighted by sky-lights and dormer windows. There are four large circular doorways, connecting the pavilions with the rotunda, which give a novel and pleasing effect. The porches are well protected by the broad, projecting eaves and are comfortable places for weary visitors to rest and enjoy a taste of Honduras hospitality. The exterior of the building is an adaptation of the Spanish-American style with classic detail. The roof is of Spanish tiles and the exterior of the building of staff.

CANADA BUILDING.

The Canada building is in the northeastern part of the grounds, between the Mall and the Stadium. It is a handsome structure, 60 by 108 feet in dimensions, and two stories high. The style of architecture is Elizabethan, staff work representing stone in the first and timber in the second story. The shingled roof is stained with creosote. There are two wings extending from the front at the sides of the main entrance to the building and between these are a veranda and a balcony. Over the north wing is an octagonal tower. In this corner are the ladies' reception room, the gentlemen's reception room, and a meeting room for the Canadian exhibitors. In the south wing are the offices of the commissioners of the Dominion Government and the Province of Ontario and their staffs. In the rear of these quarters is an exhibit room 40 by 60 feet. Here are shown the natural resources of Canada only, the individual exhibits being shown in their respective divisions in the various exhibit buildings of the Exposition.

The staff-covered walls of the building are beautified with color in pleasing tints, the harmony of the color

scheme of the Exposition being maintained here. The interior decorations are rich and in the best of taste.

CHILIAN BUILDING.

The Chilian building lies east of the Cuban building and is an imposing structure. It is a two-story rectangular structure of glass and steel, and is 160 by 150 feet, and thirty-eight feet high. The cost of this building was about \$28,000 gold. It is so constructed that at the close of the Exposition it can be taken to pieces, transported to Chile and there reconstructed.

The interior is fitted with Chilian products, some of which have never before been seen in this country. The building is well worth a visit from all who attend the Exposition.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE MINIATURE RAILWAY.

The Miniature Railway is a narrow-gauge steam railroad which has tracks laid from the approach in the south end of the ground eastward along the drive, between the Ordnance building and the Art building, to the eastern boundary of the park, thence north along the line of Delaware avenue and next to the Live Stock exhibit, to the East Amherst Gate.

The railroad has a miniature locomotive, the driver of which sits on the tender. The engine hauls several miniature cars, and people are conveyed from the East Amherst Gate to the Art Gallery in a very few minutes. Ride, 10 cents.

THE CAPTIVE BALLOON.

This concession is located in an enclosure northwest of the main entrance to the Stadium and almost due east of the Propylæa and railway terminal station. The balloon is the same one that attracted so much attention in Paris.

It is 100 feet in diameter, made of silk, and to it is attached a commodious car for the comfort of those who desire to make the ascent. To the balloon is attached a cable which is operated by machinery, and it rises to the height of 1,000 feet. It takes about fifteen minutes to make the trip, and on a clear day one can get a splendid idea of the country and can see Niagara Falls, twenty-two miles away.

ELECTRIC LAUNCHES AND GONDOLAS.

There are fourteen stations on the Grand Canal at which visitors may enter or leave the electric launches and gondolas. The rate for the launches is twenty-five cents for the round trip. The charge for the gondolas, which includes the gondolier, is the same. The gondoliers are singers and musicians and entertain their passengers with song when requested. A stop-over privilege is allowed by the payment of an additional ten cents. This permit allows one to leave at any of the fourteen stations, inspect the buildings and exhibits in that vicinity and then take another boat to continue the journey around the grounds.

ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN.

The Electric Fountain is located in what is known as the North Bay, one of the beautiful lakes on the ground. It is near the south end of the enclosure on the Elmwood street side, and is in the rear or south of the New York State building. The shores of the miniature lake have a gentle slope and are covered with a rich growth of natural forest.

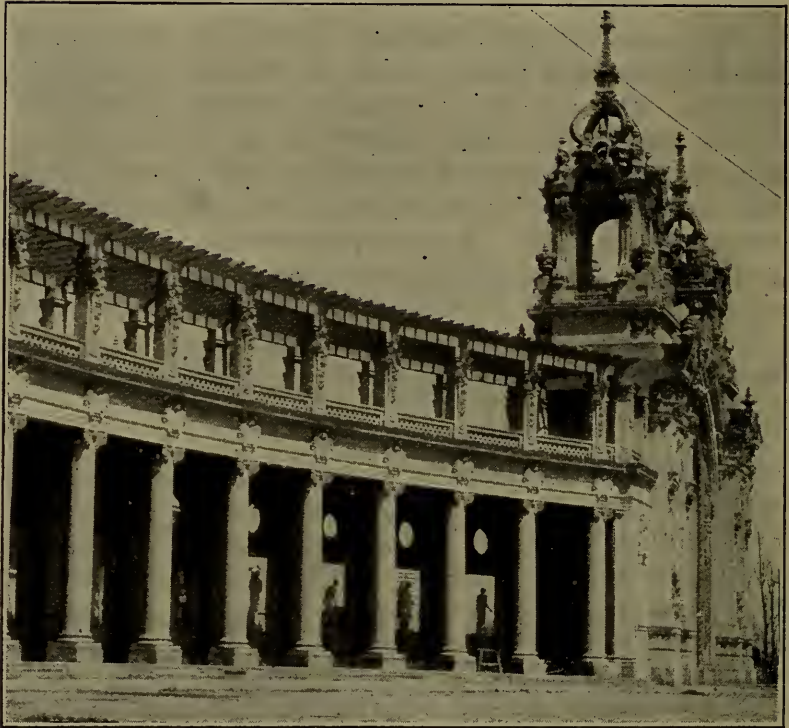
In the center of this beautiful bay a rocky island is built, and this is the home of the Electric Fountain. As the land surrounding the lake is several feet higher than the water, the view is one of the best imaginable and affords an opportunity for thousands to witness the exhibitions without inconvenience.

The geysers of the fountain form huge lilies, wheat sheaves, and other water figures, making an effect of daz-

zling beauty. The grand geyser sends spray into the air a distance of 250 feet and the brilliant colored spectacle can be seen for miles.

BRIDGE OF THE THREE AMERICAS.

The Bridge of the Three Americas is one of the contribu-



A PART OF THE PROPYLÆA.

tions the city of Buffalo has made to the Exposition. It spans the narrow passage in the beautiful lake in Delaware Park, which is included within the Exposition grounds, and has three arches, typifying the union of the three Americas.

THE PROPYLAEA.

At the extreme northern limit of the Grand Court of the Exposition grounds, looming up in stately and graceful proportions, is the Propylæa, or monumental entrances to the Exposition. This structure was planned principally for the purpose of shutting out as far as possible the noise and smoke of the many trains running past the grounds; but at the same time an imposing sight for visitors was provided as well. It is a magnificent architectural feature. The Propylæa consists of two entrances connected by a colonnade which has a graceful curve to the north. The structure is 500 feet long and the gateways are broad arches, fifty-four feet high and thirty-six feet wide. Two high, open towers surmount the arches on either side, and above the twenty tall Ionic columns that form the colonnade is a pergola, over which growing vines spread their fresh, green foliage. Statuary is placed between the columns against a background of color.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

RESTAURANT BUILDINGS.

There are a number of restaurants in different parts of the grounds. One over the entrance to the Midway, to the right of the Plaza as one enters the grounds by the Propylæa at the northern extremity, has a floor space of 52 by 341 feet. There is a kitchen adjoining toward the Midway 50 by 32 feet and two stories high.

On the opposite side of the Plaza, over the entrance to the Stadium, is another restaurant having a like amount of floor space. There is a restaurant 83 feet 8 inches by 149 feet in dimensions, north of the Government building and east of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. Another restaurant similar in dimensions occupies a position on the Midway a short distance from the Horticulture building.

CHAIRS AND GUIDES.

The Roller Chair and Guide Stations are at each entrance of the Exposition. The use of a chair and service of attendant for a day of eight hours is \$3.50. The price for a chair and attendant for one hour is 50 cents. For the use of a chair without an attendant for one hour 25 cents. A chair cannot be rented for less than one hour, and additional time used over one hour and less than half an hour is charged at half an hour.

The price for guides is the same as for a chair and an attendant. The guides are well-informed and the shows they recommend have elements of merit.

Persons living at hotels or boarding houses near the entrances can call up the central chair station by telephone and guides or chair-men will take them from their stopping places to and through the Exposition.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The grounds are well supplied with water hydrants for fire protection. In addition to this there are three engine houses placed at various points so that quick response can be made to an alarm. These houses are equipped with the latest improvements relating to the business of fire fighting and they are designed both for utility and display. The men detailed to this work are those who have won the recognition of their superior officers by acts of bravery and intelligent work.

PAN-AMERICAN GUARDS.

The property of the exhibitors and the buildings of the Exposition company are guarded day and night by uniformed policemen. The Pan-American guards are organized on a military plan and the discipline is rigid. They are a handsome, well dressed, intelligent and accommodating set of men. It is part of their duty to answer questions in a pleasant manner, and any deviation from this course

should be reported to the police headquarters in the Service building.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

The postal facilities on the ground are equal to those of any first class city in the country. The postoffice proper is located in the Bazaar building, on the Mall and Midway. It is a part or station of the Buffalo office, and is in charge of a superintendent. The office has a force of carriers, and all persons who are permanently located on the grounds are registered at the office to facilitate the distribution of mail matter. The office issues money orders, registers letters and in fact conducts all postal business in the same manner as is done by the main office in the city. There are mail boxes at convenient places on the grounds and in each of the larger buildings. In each of the state and foreign buildings the attendants in charge keep stamps for the convenience of the guests.

The mails are transported to and from the grounds by automobiles, so that the service is of the best.

ENTRANCES.

There are seven entrances to the Exposition ground, five of which are reached by street car lines and one by all of the railroads entering Buffalo. Two of the gates are in Delaware Park and are designed for foot passengers or persons driving to the grounds over the boulevards.

The Elmwood, West and East Amherst gates are the ones mostly used by persons stopping in Buffalo. There is a four track electric street car line on the west side of the grounds which reaches both Elmwood and West Amherst gates. Of these the Elmwood gate is the most popular as it leads one to the Exposition through the Botanical Gardens and affords a splendid view of the buildings.

CAMERA PRIVILEGES.

As the photographic privilege on the grounds is a concession, those who control it have fixed arbitrary rules relating to the taking of pictures. The largest camera allowed is one using 4x5 plates. Tripods are not permitted under any circumstances. The charge is fifty cents a day and permits can be obtained at any of the entrance gates. No limit is placed to the number of pictures one may take.

SPECIAL DAYS.

- May 20—Dedication Day.
- May 30—Decoration Day.
- June 6—Hotel Men's Day.
- June 12—Coal Men's Day.
- June 13—President's Day.
- June 14—Flag Day.
- June 17—Daughters of American Revolution Day.
- June 18—Wells College Day.
- June 19—A. O. U. W. Day.
- June 20—Connecticut Day.
- June 21—Rochester Day.
- June 24-29—Saengerfest Day.
- June 26-27—Odd Fellows' Day.
- June 27—Volks Fest (evening).
- June 28—Cincinnati Day.
- June 29—Philadelphia Day.
- July 2—Wellesley College Day.
- July 5—Liederkrantz Day.
- July 10—Maryland Day.
- July 11—Commercial Travelers' Day.
- July 16—Chautauqua Day.
- July 18—Ohio Day.
- July 23—C. M. B. A. Day.
- July 24—Knights of Columbus Day. Utah Day.
- July 25—Scandinavian Day. Porto Rico Day.
- July 30—National Commissioners' Day.

August 1—Mystic Shriners' Day.

August 10—Missouri Day.

August 14—Virginia Day.

August 15—Red Men's Day.

August 20—Michigan Day.

August 21—Louisiana Day.

August 22—Electrical Day.

August 26—Municipal Day.

September 3—District of Columbia Day.

September 6—National Association of Stationary Engineers.

September 9—Spanish-American War Veterans' Day.

September 10—Rhode Island Day.

September 12—Polish Day.

September 16—Mexican Day.

September 17—G. A. R. Day.

September 19—Welsh Day.

September 20—St. Catharine's Day.

September 25—Oregon Day.

October 8—Brooklyn Day.

October 9—New York Federation of Women's Clubs.

October 10—National Grange Day.

SOME DEFINITIONS.

PERGOLA.—(A vine covered arbor.)—The pergolas, and pergola buildings, which are an especial feature of the Exposition, all have open beams overhead, which are thickly covered with growing vines.

Pronounced pur'-go-luh, not pur-go'-luh.

PROPYLÆA.—(Literally, "before the gates.")—The ornamented colonnade and screen before the railway station.

Pronounced proh-pill-lee'uh.

PLAZA.—A Spanish term for an open square or space of grounds.

Pronounced plah'-zah, not play'-zuh, though the Spanish pronunciation, plah'-tha, is, of course, admissible.

ESPLANADE.—A broad, open space for promenades, usually bordering on a body of water. The Esplanade accommodates 250,000 people, and is bounded by the Mirror Lakes, the canal and the Court of Fountains.

Pronounced ess-plun-ayde' or ess-plun-ahd'.

STADIUM.—An area for sports, races, etc. The Pan-American Stadium is the most beautiful building of its kind ever constructed, and seats 12,000 people.

Pronounced stay'-di-um.

FOUNTAIN OF CERES.—The fountain before the Horticulture building, Ceres being the goddess of fruits and flowers.

Pronounced as written, See'-reez.

TERRACE OF HERMES.—The terraces surrounding the Court of Lilies and Court of Cypresses. Hermes was the electric-winged messenger of the gods.

Pronounced Hur'-meez.

DEPOTS.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Depot at foot of Main. Reached via Main St. Car.

Erie Depot, at 237 Michigan, corner Exchange. Reached via Baynes and Hoyt, Jefferson, Michigan and Utica Cars. Trains of the following railroads depart from this depot:

Erie R. R.

Nickel Plate (New York, Chicago & St. Louis) R. R.

Wabash R. R.

Grand Trunk Depot, at 157 Erie and Erie Canal. Two trains daily via International Bridge.

Lehigh Valley Depot, at 119 Washington, corner Scott. Reached via Scott, Main, Genesee, Elk and Sycamore Cars.

Trains of Lehigh Valley R. R.
Grand Trunk R. R.

STEAMER WHARVES.

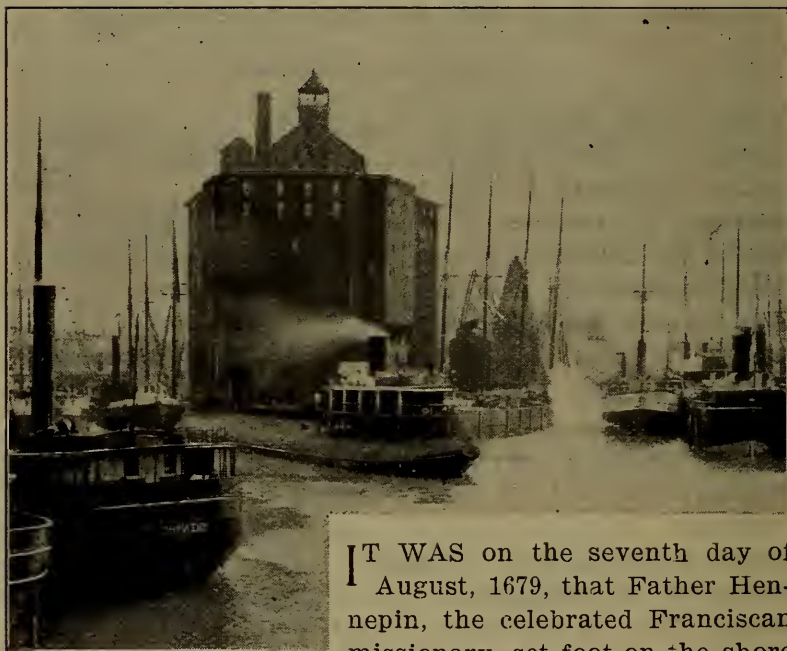
Northern Steamship Co., foot of Main Street.
Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co., corner Ohio and Illinois.
Anchor Line, foot of Evans Street.
Excursion Steamers, foot of Main Street.
River Boats, foot of Main Street; also foot of Ferry.

RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES.

Buffalo Street Railway Co., Main, N. W., corner Terrace.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R., 307 Main.
Canada Pacific R. R., 233 Main.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., 289 Main.
Erie R. R., 309 Main.
Grand Trunk R. R., 285 Main.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 221 Main.
Lehigh Valley R. R., 369 Main.
Michigan Central R. R., 299 Main.
New York Central R. R., 377 Main.
Nickel Plate R. R., 291 Main.
Niagara Falls and Lockport Electric R. R., Main, corner
Terrace.
Northern Central R. R., 307 Main.
Wabash R. R., 287 Main.
Western New York & Pennsylvania R. R., 285 Main.
West Shore R. R., 219 Main, corner Erie.
Joint Ticket Office, 50 Exchange Street.

Buffalo.

THE CITY OF BUFFALO.



IT WAS on the seventh day of August, 1679, that Father Hennepin, the celebrated Franciscan missionary, set foot on the shore of Lake Erie, near the spot where is now the flourishing city of Buffalo. With his company of thirty-four men, he had come down from Squaw Island, where his little exploring vessel, the Griffin, had been built by La Salle. After celebrating mass, and amid the pious intonations of the sailors, the worthy father had proceeded on his voyage of exploration and proselytizing. Thus the

future city received its baptism at the hands of those remarkable men, the early French missionaries, who possessed, in large degree, the qualities of adventurer, explorer, and churchman. In 1687, Baron La Hontan followed, and in his celebrated expedition through this region his trained military eye saw the advantages which the site possessed for a stronghold, and in his journal we find the spot marked upon his map as "Fort Suppose;" but the bold Baron's supposition was not realized until a much later date. The surrounding region was dominated by the Senecas, that courageous and warlike tribe, who kept in check their less numerous and less belligerent neighbors of the Five Nations. Slowly and by degrees a few white men found their way to Buffalo Creek in search of peltries, and the "Old French War" gradually reduced in numbers the powerful confederation of the Five Nations. The devastating expedition of General Sullivan during the Revolutionary War almost exterminated the once powerful tribes, and the long and severe winter of 1779-80 completed that work. A remnant of the Senecas and other tribes sought the shelter of Fort Niagara, carrying with them several white captives, men, women, and children, whom they compelled to work in the fields, and who appear to have been the first white inhabitants of that neighborhood, if we can except the British garrison at Fort Niagara. The captives could hardly be called settlers, as they were not by any means attracted to the spot by their own free will, and escaped whenever opportunity offered. Soon after the events just related, however, the first genuine white settlers built their cabins on Buffalo Creek. To William Johnston, son of Sir William Johnston, and his Indian wife, Molly Brant, a sister of the famous chieftain, Joseph Brant, belongs the honor of first holding in possession the ground at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, which, in the year 1781, by reason of his influence and address, he obtained from the Indians, over whom he wielded great influence. Now gathered a heterogeneous crowd of white adventurers, trad-

ers and hunters, out of which unpromising material was hatched the village of Buffalo.

THROUGH THE CITY.

On arriving at Buffalo by one of the twenty-nine railways that enter the city we find ourselves in the neighborhood of Main and Exchange streets. If we have landed at either the Erie or the New York Central Depot, we will have an opportunity of seeing one of the many viaducts which have been built to carry the streets over the railways. At this point Michigan Street is carried over Exchange Street. A very long and wide viaduct carries Seneca Street over the railway tracks where Seneca Street meets Fillmore Avenue. This is one of numerous recent improve-



D. S. MORGAN BUILDING—OFFICES
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSUR-
ANCE BUILDING.

ments of a like character. A large new Postoffice has been erected on the square formed by Swan, Ellicott, South Division, and Oak streets. On Washington Street near Exchange is the office of the *Buffalo Express*, a leading daily and Sunday newspaper. On entering Main Street and looking to the south, we see the masts and funnels of the shipping at the docks, indicating where the pleasure boats for the neighboring resorts await their thronging passengers, and where the larger vessels which traverse the mighty inland seas to Chicago and Duluth are

moored. To the north of Canal Street is the Terrace, run-

ning from Main to Court streets, and largely occupied by the tracks of the New York Central Railroad. At the Main Street end stands the Liberty Pole, with its triumphant eagle and the beloved flag of our country.

We proceed up Main Street, past the *Times* newspaper office. On the right are the Bank of Buffalo and the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, and the *Courier and Enquirer* newspaper office on the left. In this quarter, too, is the *News*, a daily and Sunday newspaper. From this point onward Main Street is a succession of handsome and thriving stores of every description, banks, office buildings and hotels.

A few years ago a number of small stores with narrow windows and an ancient appearance looked across Main Street to St. Paul's Cathedral and Niagara Street; now one of the handsomest buildings to be seen in any city occupies the same spot and fronts on four streets. Ellicott Square has ten stories. Its principal entrance, with elaborate ornamentation and large pillars, leads into a main court with mosaic floor, around which are spacious stores, a restaurant and offices. Here important meetings are sometimes held, bands play and election and other returns are read. The well-known and exclusive Ellicott Club, with an entrance fee of \$60, and annual dues of \$40, has its rooms with café and restaurant on the tenth floor. Here President McKinley made a memorable speech at the time of our war with Spain. The offices of various prominent railway companies are here.

When the Niagara Bank entered the field in Buffalo, in 1816, it had no competitor. Now there are twenty-four banks in the city. Prominent among them is the Erie County Savings Bank, which occupies an imposing Elizabethan structure facing Main Street at the head of Niagara Street, having Pearl Street on the east and Church Street on the south. The Erie County Savings Bank and the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company occupy the first floor, and there are besides 193 offices.

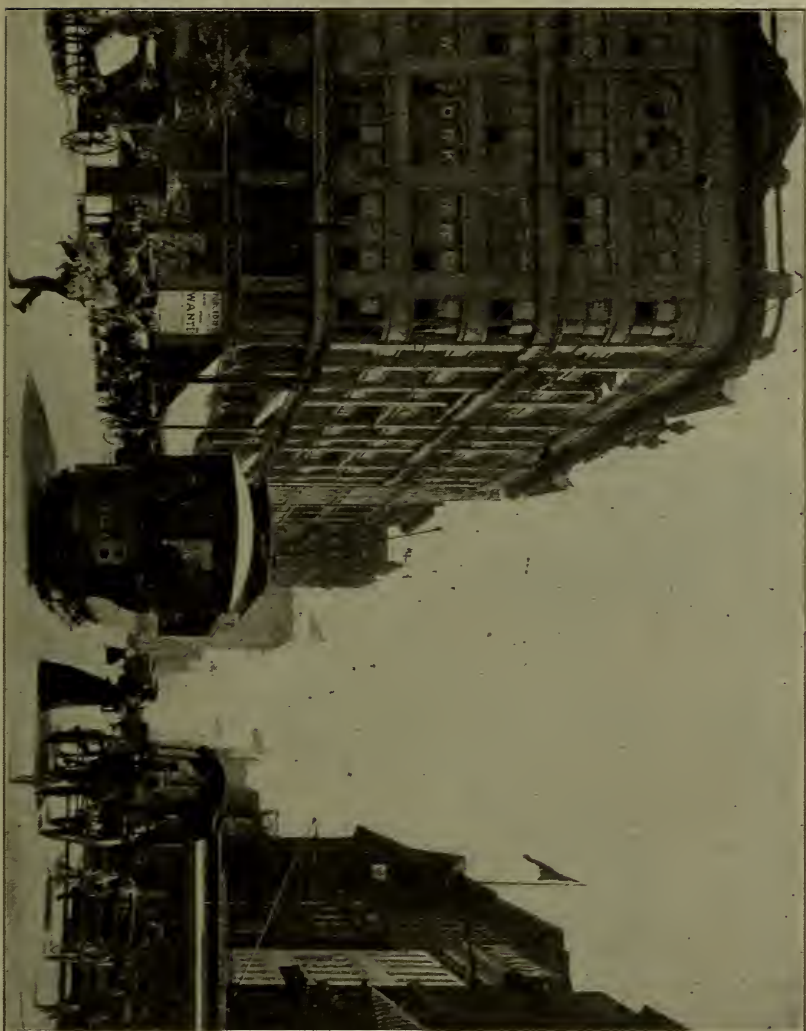
Close to this bank and in striking contrast to the busy surroundings is the quiet St. Paul's Cathedral, the parent Episcopal church of Buffalo. Behind this is the City and County Hall, a three-story granite building, unfortunately hidden from view from Main Street. It stands in the square formed by Eagle, Church and Franklin streets and Delaware Avenue. The cost of construction was \$1,500,000. An annex to the City Hall, known as the Municipal Building, stands on the opposite side of Delaware Avenue.

A building 157 feet high, with an observation tower which gives it a height of 221 feet, is not easily overlooked. It is only a few steps from the City Hall and will repay a visit. Even at night the D. S. Morgan Building, at the southwest corner of Pearl and Niagara streets, is most conspicuous, as its dome-shaped tower is studded with electric lights.

To the northwest lies a nice residence district, along the lake front. Erie County Penitentiary is at the corner of Fifth and Pennsylvania streets in this direction, and a little farther along the water works may be visited. Close to this region on Niagara Street is the striking castellated armory of the 74th Regiment, which is almost completed.

On the way back to Main Street we pass the handsome headquarters of the Masonic Order, at 43 Niagara Street, an eight-story brick and stone building, with rooms on every floor suitable for the various orders of Masonry. Here, too, is the home of the Acacia Club, a Masonic society for the promotion of social intercourse among its members.

The Public Library stands on the southeast corner of Broadway and Washington Street looking into the Square, and the Buffalo Savings Bank keeps it company on the northeast corner. In the center of the Square is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, a handsome tribute to the heroes who died by sea and land in our various wars from 1776 to the Civil War. The monument is eighty feet high and is crowned with a statue of the Goddess of Liberty.



MAIN STREET, SOUTH FROM COURT.

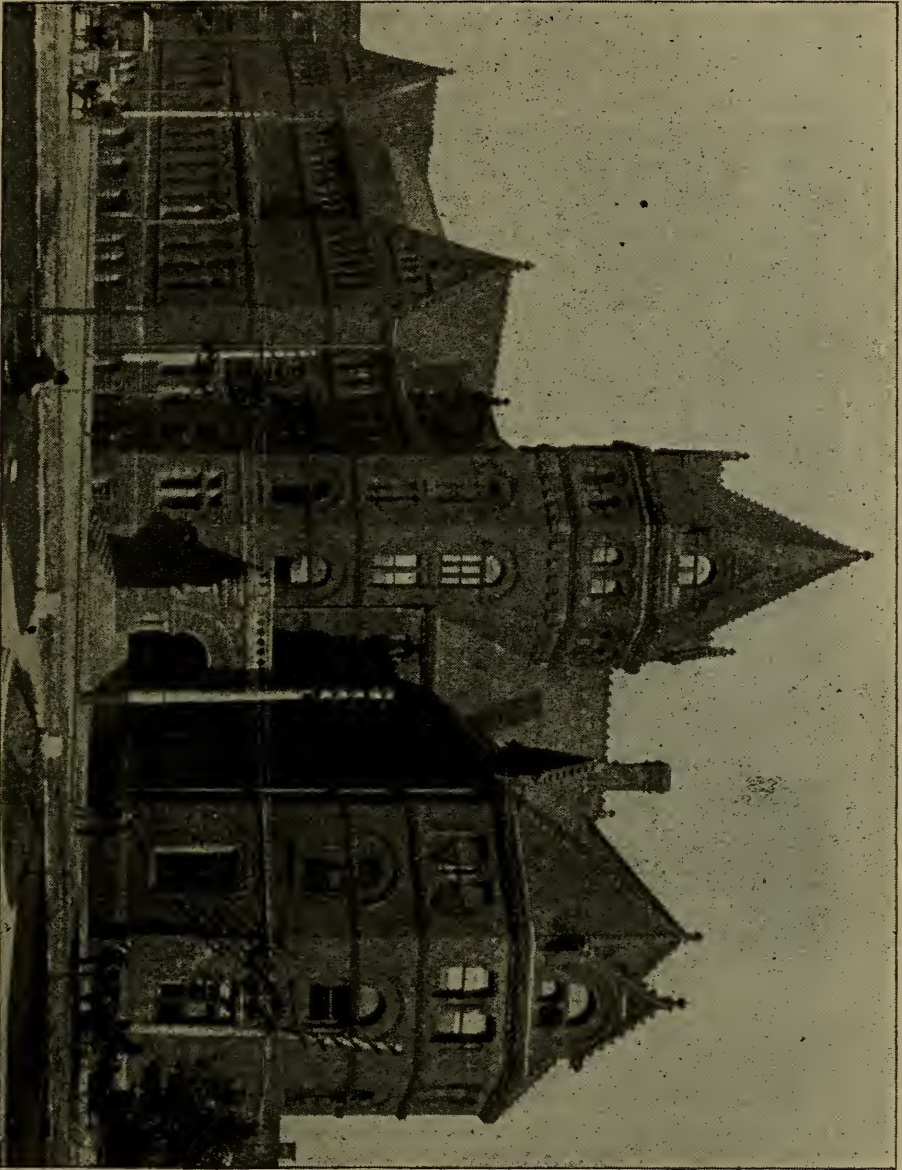
The base of the monument is adorned with warlike figures, and four large rifled cannon, unused weapons of the Civil War, are mounted, one at each corner of the square, and an old mortar and two cannon, one of British origin from Fort Erie, and one from Black Rock, a survivor of the War of 1812, remind us of the tragic past.

Looking into the Square from the head of Broadway is the Public Library, one of the most popular institutions in the city. For many years it was the property of the Young Men's Christian Association. Aided by public subscription, the present building was erected. It contains the Library, the Fine Arts Academy, the Society of Natural Sciences and the Historical Association. There are about 100,000 books in the Library. The basement is given up to the use of the Natural Science Society, which has a large collection of prehistoric animal remains, geological specimens and Indian relics.

The Fine Arts Academy has rooms where an annual exhibition of local art is given and where a recent valuable donation of plaster reproductions of famous ancient statues, such as the Laocoön, the Winged Victory of Samothrake, the Faun of Praxiteles and others, contribute to the education of Buffalo's art community.

The Historical Society has a valuable collection of old coins, Indian relics, old books of local interest, local pictures and antiquities, in the upper room of the building. Racks for bicycles, a free check-room for parcels and umbrellas and well-appointed lavatories add to the many admirable features of this institution.

At the head of West Genesee and partly looking down Main Street the Genesee Hotel, with the Central Presbyterian Church on its right, forms a welcome break in the street line. On the opposite side of the street, at the corner of Mohawk, is the Young Men's Christian Association, a four-story building of red brick, with gymnasium, library, billiard-room, swimming bath and several lecture rooms.



BUFFALO LIBRARY.

THE MUSIC HALL.

Walking out Main Street to the north, beneath the handsome chestnut and maple trees which shade the sidewalks, we come in sight of the tower of the Music Hall building, with its open observation gallery, just below the spire. Its proportions are symmetrical and its appearance artistic, and from above its spacious entrance bas reliefs of famous musicians look down. The building is the property of the German Young Men's Christian Association.



MUSIC HALL.

Here, for a number of years, the congregation of the First Baptist Church has worshiped.

Along Edward Street from the Music Hall and just at the corner of Franklin, is the Grosvenor Library, a free public library, bequeathed to the city by Mr. Seth Grosvenor. The library has over 40,000 volumes and is open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.



THE BUFFALO GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE BUILDING OF MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

DELAWARE AVENUE.

Keeping along Edward Street to the west we arrive at Delaware Avenue, the aristocratic quarter of the city—and a really handsome street. At the corner of Edward Street is the Saturn Club, famous for its hospitality, intellectuality and progressiveness. To the south is the Buffalo Club, the resort of the wealthy, with handsome billiard rooms and a splendid swimming pond. The avenue runs from the Terrace four miles out to the city line. It passes between Forest Lawn Cemetery and the Park, and is the delight of cyclers, for it is asphalted all the way.

GOODELL STREET TO CITY LINE.

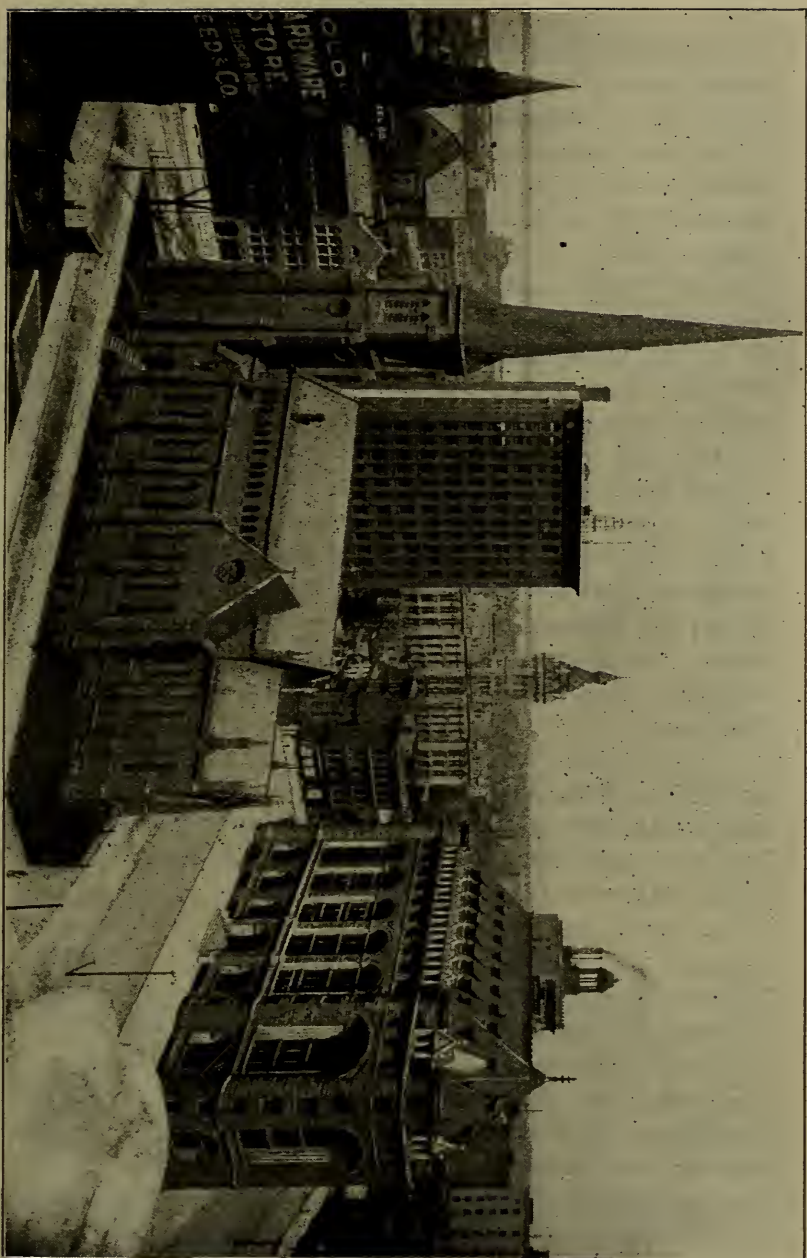
Returning to Main Street: Emerging from Edward Street, St. Louis Cathedral is on our left hand; opposite is Goodell Street. East from this is a vast network of streets that extend over to Genesee, where High Street runs into that thoroughfare. Here are the homes of many of the German population of the city. On Mulberry Street is St. Boniface's Catholic Church and School.

From this point Main Street runs clear to the city line with residences, a hospital or two, and various manufactories on the way. The street cars run out all the way, and will convey you to the Exposition; or, if you choose, you can transfer at Allen Street and reach the same destination by way of Elmwood Avenue.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church occupies a commanding position where Erie, Pearl and Church streets join. It lends an element of grace to the group of buildings—municipal, banking and business—which cluster at this spot. The church was consecrated in 1851.

At the corner of Genesee and Pearl streets, in close proximity to the Genesee Hotel, is the Central Presbyterian Church, a solid building with a severe spire.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW FROM ELLICOTT SQUARE — Showing St. Paul's Cathedral and Erie County Savings Bank, containing Offices of Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Old North Church looks romantic with its ivy-covered walls which give tone to the plain block between Huron and Chippewa.

On Tupper and Delaware is a modern church with every convenience for Christian social life—Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. It is a model institution, with parlors, piano, kitchen, minister's library, handsome organ, Sabbath school room, classrooms and a large and well-furnished parsonage.

In the immediate vicinity is Calvary Presbyterian Church; and facing Trinity Place, Trinity Episcopal Church, both with wealthy congregations and all the appliances of a modern Christian institutional church.

Northward on the avenue, between Bryant and West Utica streets, is the very handsome Delaware Avenue Baptist Church. In point of excellence of internal arrangement and variety of rooms and fittings for church work it would be difficult to find any modern place of worship better provided. Under the Rev. Dr. Gifford's guidance this congregation has attained an influential position in city work.

The First Presbyterian Church at the corner of Wadsworth and Pennsylvania streets, facing the Circle, presents a bold and striking image as it looks down Richmond Avenue and commands the entrances to Porter Avenue and North Street with its tall square tower.

Along Porter Avenue, at the corner of Prospect, the Catholic Church and Academy of the Holy Angels are beautifully situated in the midst of trees and grassy lawns.

Temple Beth Zion, on Delaware Avenue, between Allen and North Streets, is a splendid example of a modern Jewish synagogue. Its large round dome and ornamental front distinguish it from all other church buildings. It is the property of a progressive Jewish congregation, who retain the essentials and discard the non-essentials of Judaism.

For many years the Lafayette Presbyterian congregation worshiped in their church on Lafayette Square. Lately

they have removed to a very beautiful new home, on what was once Bouck, but now is Lafayette Avenue.

The Catholic church is well represented in the community. There are many Polish, Italian and German congregations, besides one French church. St. Joseph's Cathedral, at the corner of Swan and Franklin streets, is a Gothic stone building with two towers and a magnificent chime of forty-three bells, which, however, have long been in disuse for want of proper accommodation.

St. Michael's German Catholic Church looks down on Washington Market's busy square, the retail emporium for fruit, poultry, vegetables, fish and butchers' meat. On the north, adjacent to the church, is Canisius College, and a little further along the Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart, where the Sisters of St. Francis educate young women to be teachers in the public schools. Canisius College was chartered in 1883. It affords a first-class all-round education to boys and fits them mentally and physically for public life.

St. Louis' Church at the corner of Main and Edward streets has a beautiful spire whose symmetry and grace speak eloquently of the designer's genius.

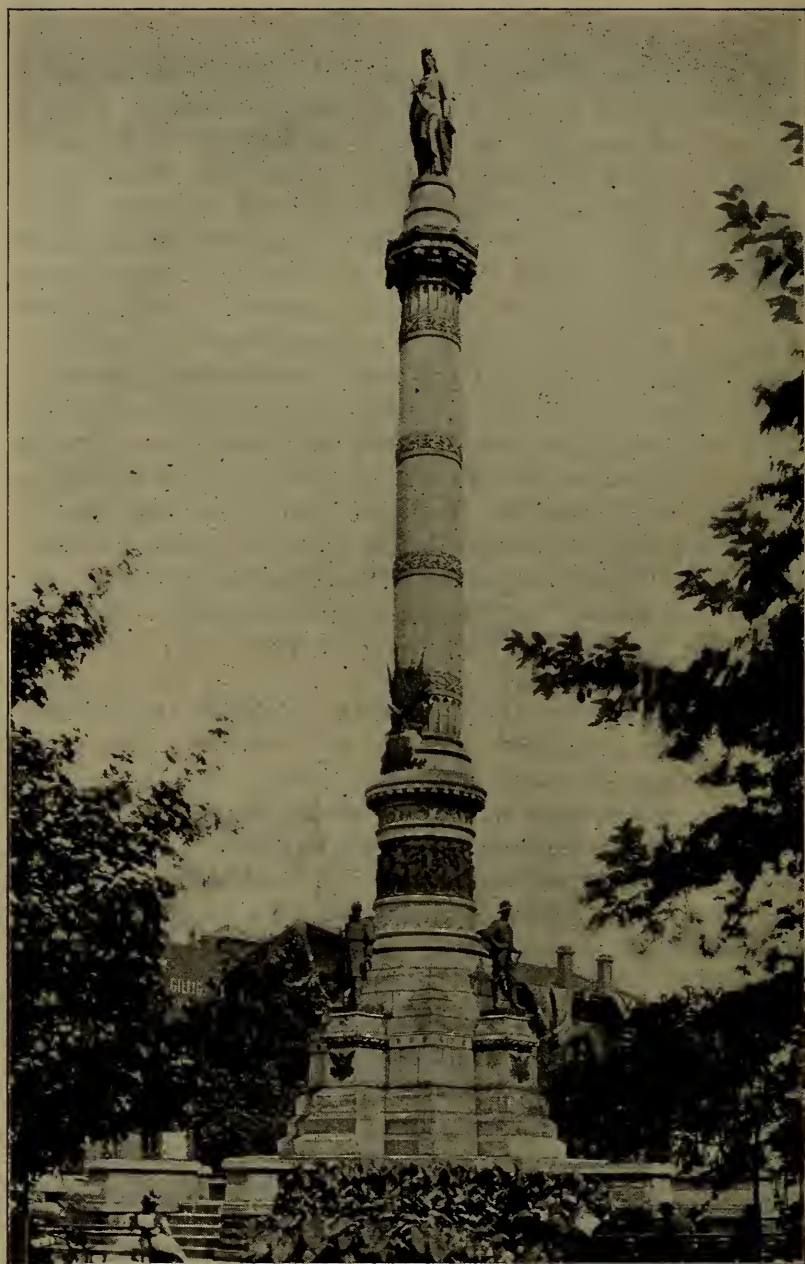
Time would fail us to tell of St. Bridget's with its numerous Irish congregation, St. Adalbert's, where the swarming Polish population of East Buffalo worship, and the many other homes of this excellently organized religious body.

THEATERS.

Buffalo has three principal theaters. Sometimes the Music Hall is used as a playhouse, making a fourth. The Star is the principal theater. High-class comedy, tragedy and opera are to be heard here.

The Lyceum, on Washington Street near Lafayette Square, is the home of melodrama and the resort of wonderful mechanical pantomimic productions.

Court Street Theater has a reputation for producing a species of light variety entertainments that draw large



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, LAFAYETTE PARK.

crowds of men. Wrestling and boxing exhibitions also attract multitudes thither.

HOSPITALS.

The Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane on Forest Avenue, near Elmwood, was begun in 1872 and completed quite recently. Its two handsome towers, its beautiful grassy lawns, its profusion of trees and shrubbery and its many other attractions are all calculated to soothe the troubled mind. Its admirable sanitary arrangements, the abundance of light, the perfection of its ventilating and heating apparatus, the good food, the means of exercise and recreation, all presage cures, and the medical statistics confirm the promise. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays visitors are admitted from 2 to 5 p. m.

The General Hospital on High Street has been enlarged lately. The addition will accommodate 325 patients. The old building has room for 175. Over two thousand patients are treated here every year. Some of them are charity patients; others pay \$1 a day, and others in proportion to accommodation and attendance. This is also a training school for nurses.

The Fitch Institution perpetuates the memory of its founder, Benjamin Fitch, one of Buffalo's prominent philanthropists. Here are an accident hospital and ambulance, a dispensary, a fresh-air mission and other charitable associations.

The Sisters' Hospital on Main Street, near Delaware Avenue, has done incalculable good. It has 344 beds. It attends to 2,000 patients yearly by means of its resident physicians and its emergency hospital at South Division and Michigan streets.

SHORT EXCURSIONS.

Mostly all the excursion boats start from the foot of Main Street, but the visitor will find Ferry Street an equally convenient starting point for most places. From Ferry Street a boat crosses every fifteen minutes to Fort

Erie, Canada, where there is a pleasant grove and the ruined fort to be seen.

A short distance down the river is Grand Island, six miles wide and twelve miles long. Situated within half an hour's sail, it offers many advantages for summer residence, which have been appreciated by several wealthy clubs and private families whose homes are to be seen on both sides of the island. The latter, with its pleasant resorts—Bedell House, Elmwood Beach and Edgewater—offers varied attractions to the visitor. Steamboats run every day to these places, and every hour to Bedell House, and in a short time transport one from the center of busy life to the charms of the country, where fishing, boating and bathing can be found to the heart's content and the body's recreation.

Crystal Beach, in Canada, about an hour's sail, is one of the most attractive bathing and pleasure resorts near the city. Woodlawn Beach, six miles up the lake shore, on the American side, is a pleasant family resort, easily reached by wheel. Kenmore Park, between Buffalo and Tonawanda, and Lein's Park, near Ebenezer, have special features of their own, and are carefully conducted. There is an excellent steamboat service to Slater's Point, on the Canadian side of the river, near the Falls, whence electric cars run through the picturesque scenery of the Dufferin Islands past the finest view of the Falls, along the top of the Gorge, overlooking the Whirlpool Rapids, and down to the quiet, but historic village of Queenston, over which Brock's monument keeps sleepless watch. On the American side of the Falls an electric line conveys one by the Gorge route close to the Whirlpool Rapids and follows the course of the river all the way to Lewiston. None should miss this interesting trip.

The large boats, the *State of Ohio*, *City of Buffalo*, and the *City of Erie*, run between Cleveland and Buffalo. Two fine steamers, the *North West* and the *North Land*, run between Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth.

THE PARKS.

Starting from the City Hall on Main Street, by carriage or wheel, one can ride out Delaware Avenue, with its beautiful residences and shade trees, to North Street and the Circle; down Porter Avenue to the Front, a public park of forty-seven acres, overlooking the lake. On the left is Buffalo Yacht Club House; in front the Erie canal, the New York Central and Grand Trunk railroads, the breakwater and Canada on the other shore.

To the north is Fort Porter, looking out over Niagara River from the top of a little hill. For some years past it has been garrisoned by Companies A and G of the 13th Regular Infantry. It is a substantial two-story brick building, with hospital, guard-house and officers' quarters.

Asphalt streets at every block will take you to West Richmond or Elmwood Avenue, as you please. Thence the distance to the park is not great. Buffalo Park is 362 acres in extent, with a handsome lake. A well-constructed road, 9,800 feet long, runs from the entrance past the park lake, and skirting the golf course passes the Zoo, with its interesting collection of animals, and turns northeast to Main Street.

A mile and a half along this street, to the north, stands the Poor House and Erie County Insane Asylum. Forest Lawn Cemetery may be visited. Leaving Forest Lawn by the south gate, the Crematory appears. Continuing east to Humboldt Parkway, you reach the Parade, a park of fifty-six acres, which lately has been enlarged and beautified by the addition of a lake and bicycle paths. From this point Genesee Street may be followed until Main Street is again reached.

NIAGARA FALLS BY WHEEL.

An enjoyable trip by carriage, electric road or bicycle is out Delaware Avenue, past the west side of Forest Lawn Cemetery, turning to the right across the street-car line,



THE NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

when the park is reached, down the shady slope to the bridge, where boys angle for sunfish and perch; up the hill past the Exposition Grounds, out the Boulevard to Kenmore; past Kenmore, a beautifully clean little residence village, with three churches; up the hill to Kenmore Park and then down to Tonawanda. All this distance, eleven miles, you have a smooth asphalt pavement to the city line and thence to Tonawanda a perfect brick pavement. Having reached the famous lumber city, midway between Buffalo and the Falls, you can return or go on. If you are driving, your road to Niagara Falls is plain; if you are on the cars, you need no guide; if you are wheeling, you strike through Tonawanda, crossing the bridge over the canal, and out the brick pavement till you reach the country road at Gratwick. Keeping along this for about a mile and a half, you reach the bicycle path. An Erie Country tag, costing 50 cents, admits you to all the bicycle paths in the country. You follow the path till you reach the Log Cabin Hotel, when you must take to the road, riding between the car tracks, if you choose and as most people do, till you strike the path once more. The road follows the river; passes through La Salle, near which the famous explorer built his first boat, "The Griffin," about 1679, and follows a direct line to the neat, modern, industrial village of Echota, the Niagara Falls Power Company's creation, with a trim station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railway, Sugar and Buffalo streets, two principal thoroughfares of Niagara Falls, run through the village. You follow Buffalo Street, whose asphalt pavement brings you to the Falls, twenty-two miles from Buffalo. Thence you may ride to Lewiston, Queenston or Lockport, but the roads are not so good as the one you have just followed.

CANADIAN ROUTE TO THE FALLS.

If you prefer to see the other side of the river you can take your carriage or wheel and cross the river at Ferry Street to Fort Erie. Thence a rather rough road skirts the

river, passes Grand Island and reaches the Falls by way of Dufferin Islands.

TO WILLIAMSVILLE.

This is a nice trip of eleven miles. There is asphalt pavement to the city line. There you have your choice of a country bicycle path on the right and a natural bicycle path on the left, both good. Twenty minutes' ride brings you to Sulphur Spring Farm, a pleasure resort. Further on is Blocher's Spring, a highly respectable family temperance grove, beautiful with quince and apple blossom in their season, and famous for its sulphur-impregnated water.

CAZENOVIA PARK.

Seneca Street starts from Main Street between Swan and Exchange, and runs east to the city line. On the right, just before the city line is reached, is Cazenovia Park, through which runs Cazenovia Creek. Much has been done to beautify this naturally picturesque spot. The creek has been bridged in different places, and flowers and shrubs adorn the well-kept grass, which is a great advance on the rank growth of Red Jacket's day.

SOUTH PARK.

South Park is another recent creation, which, though still in its infancy, gives promise of a future of beauty. It lies to the south of the city, adjacent to Limestone Hill. From its commanding situation on the crest of the Ridge Road an excellent view of Buffalo can be enjoyed. It has a lake and botanical houses.

THE COUNTRY CLUB.

The Country Club stands in its own grounds, twenty acres in extent, at the north end of Buffalo Park, close to the Exposition. It has a polo field and a golf course, and is maintained by a membership of about 200 of both sexes. Its aim is to promote athletic exercises and to provide for

its members an agreeable meeting place remote from city noise and distractions.

RAILROADS CENTERING AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo's railroad facilities are the greatest in the world. Twenty-nine different lines enter the city. There are, within an area of forty-two square miles, including the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and West Shore Railroads, 450 miles of railroad tracks. When contemplated additions have been made this will be greatly increased. The railroad companies own over 3,600 acres of land.

HOTEL GIBBS.

Hotel Gibbs is absolutely high class in every respect, and is conducted on the European plan. It has accommodations for 1,000 persons, and is only five minutes' walk from the main entrance to the Pan-



American Exposition. All modern improvements. Music in cafe. Rates, \$1.00 to \$3.00 a day per person.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

There are over 200 hotels in Buffalo and many more in the small towns in the vicinity within easy riding distance of the Exposition. Those in the city have a capacity sufficiently large to accommodate 45,000 Persons. There are in the neighborhood of 700 boarding houses, many of which are located near the Exposition and which have accommodations for 18,500 persons. In addition to this over 7,000 persons in Buffalo have thrown open their homes to visitors and will be able to take care of nearly 60,000 people.

The towns outside of Buffalo, but sufficiently near to allow visitors to reach the Exposition without much loss of time, will accommodate 50,000 persons, so that unless the attendance should reach figures far beyond what the Exposition officials calculate, there will be ample accommodations for all.

The following is a list of the leading hotels with their location and capacity:

HOTELS—European Plan.

Name.	Location.	Capacity.	Rate.
Iroquois	Main & Eagle sts.....	1000	\$3.00 and up.
Lenox	North near Delaware av.....	600	\$3.00 " "
New Tift House.....	465 Main st.....	550	\$2.50 and up.
Buckingham	Allen & Mariner sts.....	120	\$2-\$3 double.
Marlborough	Allen & Mariner sts.....	80	\$2-\$3 " "
Lincoln	14th & Rhode Island sts.....	220	\$2-\$3 " "
City	Michigan & Exchange sts.....	150	\$2.00 and up.
Genesee	Main & Genesee sts.....	450	\$2.00 " "
Niagara	Porter, 7th & Front av.....	450	\$2.00 " "
Roanoke	156 West Chippewa st.....	300	\$2.00 per day.
Winona	344 West av.....	200	\$2.00 " "
Albemarle	Jersey & West avs.....	200	\$2.00 " "
Ashland Colonial	109 Ashland av.....	200	\$2.00 " "
Aberdeen	Jersey & West av.....	200	\$2.00 " "
Rockford	1411 Main st.....	200	\$2.00 " "
Victoria, Niagara	Eagle & Franklin sts.....	400	\$1.50 and up.
Mansion House.....	Main & Exchange sts.....	350	\$1.50 " "
The Allen	225-227 Allen st.....	150	\$1.50 " "
The Raleigh	352 Franklin st.....	300	\$1.50 " "
The Elmhurst	Forest & Lincoln Parkway..	350	\$1.50 " "
Voss House	999 William st.....	100	\$1.50 per day.
Brainard House	1039 William st.....	150	\$1.50 " "
Stock Exchange	1009 William st.....	100	\$1.50 " "
Carlton	Exchange & Washington sts..	225	\$1.50 " "
Robinson	Eagle & Washington sts....	175	\$1.50 " "
Pierpoint	59 Whitney place.....	100	\$1.50 " "
Northland	385-387 Ellicott st.....	200	\$1.50 " "
The Utica	152 E. Utica st.....	100	\$1-\$2 per day.
Kenilworth	Elmwood av & Anderson pl..	300	\$1.00 and up.
The Annex	Swan & Pearl sts.....	200	\$1.00 " "
Twentieth Century	Amherst & Delaware av....	150	\$1.00 " "
Alcazar	Amherst, near Delaware av..	500	\$1.00 " "
Columbia	Seneca & Wells sts.....	800	\$1.00 " "
Epworth Cottage	Ledger st, near Hertel av..	80	\$1.00 " "
Forest	228-230 Forest av.....	65	\$1.00 " "
Gibbs	1005-1021 Elmwood av.....	1000	\$1.00 " "
Park	Amherst & Delaware av....	1000	\$1.00 " "
Women's Christian Association	266-270 Grote st.....	300	\$1.00 " "
Fornes	Court & Pearl sts.....	300	\$1.00 " "
Ansteth	1067-1073 Grant st.....	200	\$1.00 " "
Zenobia	16-18 Prospect av.....	100	\$1.00 " "
Lackawanna	62-64 Main st.....	450	\$1.00 " "
Cornell	1200 Main st.....	100	\$1.00 " "
Park Inn	1392 Amherst st.....	30	\$1.00 " "
Massachusetts	694-696 West av.....	50	\$1.00 " "
D. G. McLeod	Exchange & Wells sts.....	200	\$1.00 " "
Arlington	Exchange & Wells sts.....	200	\$1.00 " "
C. H. Lowrey	73-75 Main st.....	120	\$1.00 " "
Russell House	39-43 Swan st.....	160	\$1.00 " "
Russell	42 Niagara st.....	250	\$1.00 " "
Irvington	351 Washington st.....	100	\$1.00 " "
New Greuner	Washington & Huron sts....	400	\$1.00 " "
The Plaza	942 Main st.....	85	\$1.00 " "
Kirkwood	348 Washington st.....	125	\$1.00 " "
Park House	744 Main st.....	40	\$1.00 " "
Mrs. E. M. Bedell.....	238-240 Elmwood av.....	132	\$1.00 " "
The Manhattan	620 Main st.....	300	\$1.00 " "
Charlotte	70 Delaware av.....	120	\$1.00 " "
The Orisba	Swan & Michigan sts.....	175	\$1.00 " "
A. T. Trotter	256 Carolina st.....	14	\$1.00 " "

HOTELS—European Plan.

Name.	Location.	Capacity.	Rate.
Sisters of St. Joseph.	2253 Main st.....	130	\$1 & breakfast.
Prospect	93 Massachusetts av.....	44	\$1.00 per day.
The Lillian	247 W. Utica, near Elmwood,	100	\$1.00 " "
Riverside	866-868 Prospect av.....	200	\$1.00 " "
Paul Voorhees	935-945 W. Ferry st.....	375	\$1.00 " "
The Bank	28-30 E. Genesee st.....	150	\$1.00 " "
C. P. Barnwell.....	305 Breckenridge st.....	70	\$1.00 " "
Carl Volker	572 Amherst st.....	50	\$1.00 " "
Kellogg	260 Franklin st.....	55	\$1.00 " "
Mrs. John McArthur..	190 Niagara st.....	75	\$1.00 " "
H. Buete	136 Hampshire st.....	30	\$1.00 " "
R. Palmerton	441 Forest av.....	100	\$1.00 " "
Brown's	2942 Main st.....	60	\$1.00 " "
Glendale	2073 Main st.....	60	\$1.00 " "
Chapin	Delaware & Lancaster avs..	150	\$1.00 " "
V. A. Killinger	1478 Main st.....	20	\$1.00 " "
M. A. Shippey.....	1558 Main st.....	40	\$1.00 " "
Christ Petrie	162 Landon st.....	60	\$1.00 " "
Barnes	278-280 Pearl st.....	125	\$1.00 " "
Barton	W. Ferry & Barton sts....	14	\$1.00 " "
North	1047 Main st.....	40	\$1.00 " "

HOTELS—American Plan.

Castle Inn	Niagara sq & Delaware av..	250	\$3.00 and up.
The Cheltenham	234 Franklin st.....	180	\$3.00 per day.
Roanoke	156 W. Chippewa st.....	300	\$2.50-\$3. day.
Winona	344 West av.....	200	\$2.50-\$3 " "
Albemarle	Jersey & West av.....	200	\$2.50-\$3 " "
Aberdeen	Jersey & West av.....	200	\$2.50-\$3 " "
Ashland Colonial	109 Ashland av.....	200	\$2.50-\$3 " "
Pierpoint	59 Whitney pl.....	100	\$2.50-\$3 " "
Johnson	284 Delaware av.....	200	\$2.50 per day.
Wm. E. Garbe	2865 Main st.....	35-	\$2.50 " "
Vendome	37-39 Court st.....	175	\$2.50 and up.
Stafford House	Washington & Carroll sts...	300	\$2.00 " "
National	Exchange & Ellicott sts...	160	\$2.00 " "
Continental	Exchange & Michigan sts...	600	\$2.00 " "
Leyden	138 Exchange st.....	50	\$2.00 " "
Tremont	Washington & Seneca sts...	150	\$2.00 " "
Statler's	Elmwood & Forest avs.....	5000	\$2.00 " "
Broezel	Seneca & Wells sts.....	450	\$2.00 " "
Southern	Seneca & Michigan sts.....	100	\$2.00 per day.
Normandie	660 Main st.....	75	\$2.00 " "
Vosseller	11 Bull st.....	100	\$2.00 " "
Parish	168 Parish st.....	80	\$2.00 " "
Temperance	220-222 Ellicott st.....	60	\$2.00 " "
Fillmore House	Michigan & Carroll sts.....	180	\$2.00 " "
The Trubee and Annex	414 Delaware av.....	50	\$2.00 " "
Leland	226-230 Niagara st.....	60	\$2.00 " "
Moeller House	Scott & Main sts.....	175	\$1.50-\$2. day.

STREET CAR SYSTEM.

Passengers can reach the Exposition from all docks, depots, hotels and boarding houses for one fare of five cents by electric cars. It usually takes about thirty minutes to make the trip from Ellicott Square to the grounds. The transfer system in Buffalo is almost universal and entitles passengers to a continuous ride in one general direction. The following are some of the rules the street car company has promulgated and which it would be well to observe:

Conductors can only be required to give a passenger a transfer to a car reaching the passenger's destination by the most direct route.

Transfers punched Main street are good on any car operated on Main street, except Lockport.

No transfer will be received from persons taking the car at other than transfer junctions.

A transfer ticket is good only on the first car passing the junction point after the time punched.

See that your transfer is correctly punched for the date, time and line. Before noon the time should be punched in the light column, after noon in the dark column.

Transfers punched Niagara street are not good on Niagara Falls cars.

Transfers punched Broadway are not good on Lancaster cars.

Cars stop at the far crossing of intersecting streets. Passengers wishing to take the car must be on the proper crossing and signal to the motorman.

The rules of the company require the conductor to have the platform clear of passengers when there is room inside the car.

Smoking is not allowed on closed cars, and only on three rear seats of open cars.

The street car company has placed uniformed men at all important transfer points to give information to passengers. These men are well posted on locations in Buffalo and they give information willingly.

Persons who lose articles on any of the car lines in the city should report the fact at once to the "Lost Department" in the company's offices, No. 180 Main street.

The following street car lines run direct to the Exposition grounds:

BARNES AND HOYT—Main; Allen; Wadsworth; Fourteenth; Rhode Island; Chenango; Baynes; Forest; Elmwood, to West Gate Pan-American.

Returning—Elmwood; Forest; Hoyt; Hampshire; Winter; Brayton; Seventeenth; Connecticut; Normal; Jersey; Plymouth; Day's Park; Allen to Main.

ELMWOOD—Main; Virginia; Elmwood to West Gate Pan-American.

Returning—Elmwood; Allen to Main.

JEFFERSON—Ellicott; Exchange; Louisiana; South Cedar; Swan; Jefferson; Main; Florence; Park Side; Crescent to East Gate Pan-American.

Returning—Crescent; Park Side; Florence; Main; Jefferson; Swan; South Cedar; Seneca to Ellicott.

MAIN—Main; Harvard; Delavan; Delaware; Forest; Elmwood to West Gate Pan-American.

Returning—Elmwood; Forest; Delavan; Linwood; Balcom to Main.

MAIN—Florence; Park Side; Crescent; East Gate Pan-American.

Returning—Same route.

MICHIGAN—Exchange; Michigan; Harvard; Delavan; Delaware; Forest; Elmwood to West Gate Pan-American.

Returning—Elmwood; Forest; Delaware; Delavan; Linwood; Balcom; Dexter; Masten; North; Michigan; Exchange to Main.

NIAGARA—Niagara; Forest; Elmwood to West Gate Pan-American.

Returning—Same route.

WEST-GRANT—Niagara; Carolina; West; York; Plymouth; Hampshire; Grant; Forest; Elmwood to West Gate Pan-American.

Returning—Elmwood; Forest; Grant; Hampshire; Normal; Jersey; Plymouth; Hudson; West; Carolina; Niagara to Main.

Transfers may be obtained from the following lines to those running direct to the grounds:

BAILEY—Washington; South Division; Cedar; Swan; Seneca; Bailey; Triangle; South Park to Limestone Hill.

Returning—South Park; Triangle; Bailey; Seneca; Swan to Washington.

BEST—Washington; South Division; Ellicott; Tupper; Elm; Best; Walden to New York Central crossing.

Returning—Walden; Best; Elm; Swan to Washington.

BROADWAY—Washington; Broadway to City Limits.

Returning—Broadway; Washington; Seneca; Michigan; Exchange to Washington.

CAZENOVIA—Cazenovia; Abbott Road to Bailey.
 Returning—Same route.
 CHICAGO—Washington; South Division; Chestnut; Swan; Chicago; Perry;
 Hamburg to Erie crossing.
 Returning—Hamburg; Perry; Chicago; Swan to Washington.
 CLINTON—Washington; Eagle; Michigan; Clinton to City Line.
 Returning—Clinton; Emslie; Eagle; Michigan; North Division to Wash-
 ington.
 CONNECTICUT AND BRAYTON—Court; Niagara; Connecticut; Four-
 teenth; Rhode Island to Brayton.
 Returning—Brayton; Seventeenth; Connecticut; Niagara; Huron; Pearl;
 Court to Main.
 EAST FERRY—East Ferry; Bailey; Delavan to City Line.
 Returning—Same route.
 EAST FERRY—Grider; Kensington to Bailey.
 Returning—Same route.
 ELK—Exchange; Washington; Perry; Michigan; Elk to Junction of Elk
 and Seneca.
 Returning—Elk; Michigan; Perry; Main to Exchange.
 GENESEE—Washington; Genesee to Pine Hill.
 Returning—Genesee; Washington; Seneca; Michigan; Exchange to Wash-
 ington.
 HERMAN—Washington; South Division; Spring; William; Mortimer; Peck-
 ham; Smith; Broadway; Herman to Walden.
 Returning—Herman; Broadway; Smith; Peckham; Mortimer; William;
 Spring; Swan to Washington.
 HERTEL—From Main; Hertel to Tonawanda.
 Returning—Same route.
 MAIN—To City Line.
 NIAGARA—To Hertel.
 Returning—Same route.
 SENECA—Seneca to City Limits; Cazenovia Park.
 Returning—Same route.
 SCHOOL—Main; Virginia; Elmwood; Allen; Wadsworth; Fourteenth;
 Albany; School to Niagara.
 Returning—School; Plymouth; Hampshire; Normal; York; Plymouth; Cot-
 tage; Virginia to Main.
 SYCAMORE—Washington; Huron; Sycamore; Walden to City Limits.
 Returning—Walden; Sycamore; Huron; Washington; Seneca; Michigan;
 Exchange to Washington.
 UTICA (Green Car)—Main; West Utica; Chenango; Ferry to Niagara.
 Returning—Ferry; Hampshire; Winter; Brayton; Utica to Main.
 UTICA (Yellow Car)—Kehr; French; Fillmore; Utica; Chenango; Ferry
 to Niagara.
 Returning—Ferry; Hampshire; Winter; Brayton; Utica; French; Kehr to
 Genesee.
 WILLIAM—Washington; Eagle; Michigan; William to City Line.
 Returning—William; Michigan; North Division to Washington.

Niagara Falls.

TO ALL WHO TRAVEL.

NO attempt has been made to pack all the history of the Niagara frontier into these pages; for, to the average sightseeing tourist, historical facts are like an overloaded valise — hard to carry. The history has not been entirely left out, because a great deal of it is romantic and entertaining; but the effort has been to make the past less prominent than the present. As an historical hand-book, this work might easily have been doubled in size without exhausting the subject. The whole frontier of the Niagara, from Erie to Ontario, is a wonderfully rich field for the historian, as it is for the geologist. It is hoped that enough on both these lines of research is contained herein to add to the knowledge and enjoyment of the tourist thousands.

The chapters that follow have been written in the interest of the tourist public. They have been written by one who knows his field “by heart,” and whose aim in this work has been to put himself in the place of the visitor, and make his directions and descriptions as plain, straightforward, and trustworthy as possible.

HOW TO GET THERE.

If the Hibernian who thought it very lucky that great rivers often flow past great cities has visited Niagara Falls, he has probably remarked that it is also fortunate that many railroads run to a place which so many people wish to visit. Niagara Falls is one of the points of easiest access in the world. It is fifteen hours' ride from Boston, twelve from New York, fourteen from Chicago, and one hour from Buffalo. Travelers by the

Grand Trunk (Chicago & Grand Trunk from Chicago) cross the river on the Railway Suspension Bridge (opened 1855) and get a fine view of the Upper Whirlpool Rapids, and a distant view of the Falls, from the train. Travelers by the Michigan Central cross the river on the Cantilever Bridge, getting a distant view of the Falls; and also from Falls View Station, on the Canada side, a fine general view of the Horseshoe and American Falls. The New York Central reaches the Falls direct from Rochester, and also by a line from Buffalo, twenty-two miles, which skirts the east bank of the Niagara River for the greater part of the distance. The New York, Lake Erie & Western reaches the Falls by a branch from Buffalo. Over the tracks of the New York Central and the Erie run, besides trains of those roads, the through trains of the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk, and solid trains or through cars of the West Shore and Lehigh Valley roads. Niagara Falls, N. Y., is the present terminus of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, although its early extension to Buffalo has been announced as probable. The St. Catherines & Niagara Central reaches Clifton. The New York, Lackawanna & Western has taken steps for the construction of a line from its present Buffalo terminus to the Falls, incorporated as the Buffalo, Lackawanna & Pacific. Yet another line likely to be built is the Buffalo, Thousand Islands & Portland, giving the R., W. & O. the Buffalo connection above mentioned. The electric car line between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, equipped with elegant and commodious cars running every fifteen minutes, makes Niagara Falls more accessible than ever. It is a delightful ride, particularly during the summer season, and is patronized very extensively by the residents of Buffalo. In fact, this line has a tendency to make the Falls a suburb of Buffalo. More than one hundred trains daily arrive at, and depart daily from, Niagara Falls.

NAMES AT NIAGARA.

The traveler, especially if he has never visited the Falls, almost always approaches the place with some confusion of mind as to exact localities. If that is the reader's state of mind, let him read the following carefully and set himself right.

The principal village on the river opposite the Falls is Niagara Falls, N. Y. Years ago it was called Manchester, a name more appropriate now than ever before, for the town is a considerable manufacturing center, and bids fair to become much greater, as we shall see further on; but it is not likely that its name will ever



The Falls seen from Falls View Station, Michigan Central R. R.

be anything but Niagara Falls. Two miles below, on the same side of the river, is the town of Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Midway is a residence section known as Clarksville. The consolidation of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge villages under the former name has long been discussed, and is likely to be accom-

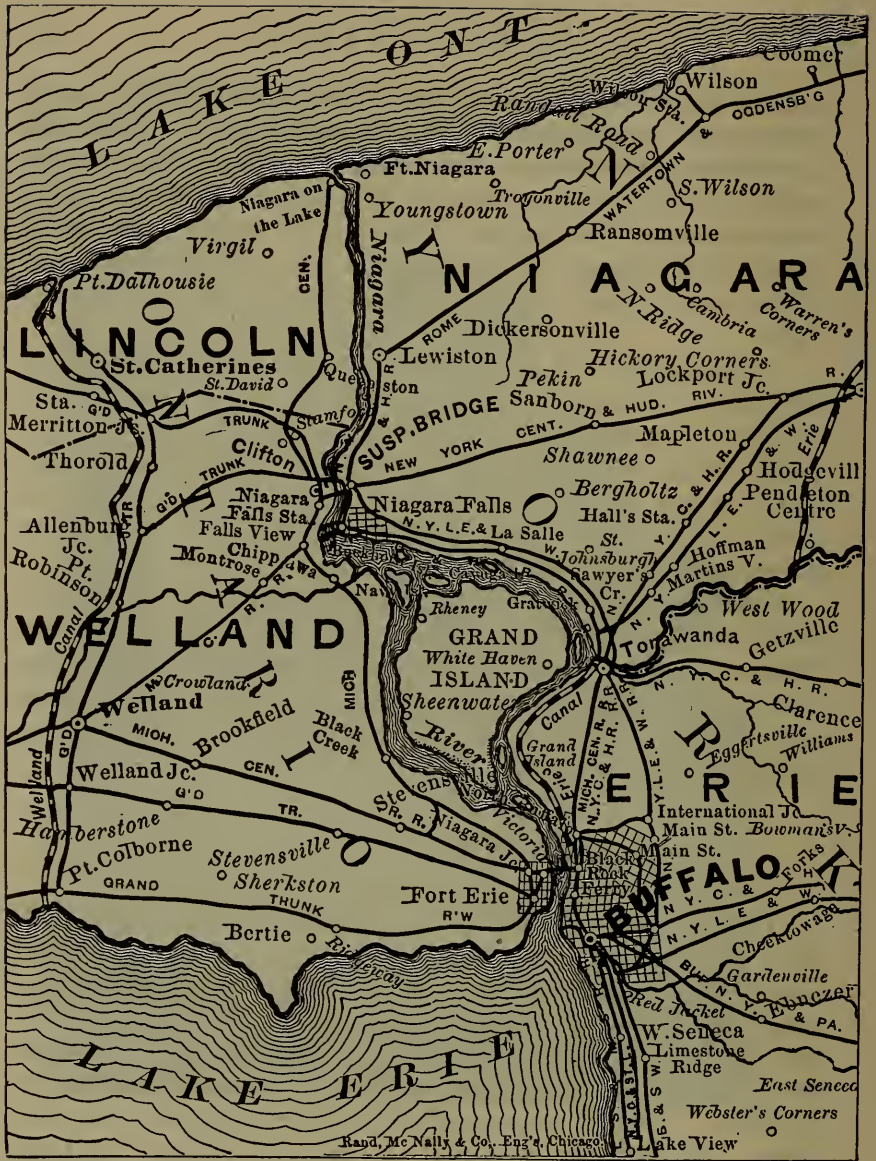
plished before many years. Opposite Suspension Bridge, on the Canada side, is Niagara Falls, Ont., formerly Clifton, which name is yet retained in the time-tables of the Michigan Central for that station, the name "Niagara Falls" being given to a station on the hill above the Clifton House. The town of Niagara, Ont., often called "Old Niagara," or "Niagara-on-the-Lake," is at the mouth of the river on Lake Ontario, fifteen miles to the north of the Falls.

The stranger will do well to remember that there are two vicinities of principal interest—the vicinity of the Falls, and the vicinity of the Whirlpool; they are three miles apart. A third region might be added from Queenston on the Canada side, and Lewiston on the American, to the mouth of the river—a lovely region, but of which the chief interest is historic; the hasty tourist too often neglects to see it.

There are street-cars in the towns on both sides of the river, and one may ride from Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Suspension Bridge village for five cents. Cars run every eight minutes. The Suspension Bridge terminus is perhaps ten minutes' walk distant from points of interest on the river. Speaking of car-fares, let us have a few plain words

AS TO EXPENSE AT NIAGARA.

The Falls are practically free. Every part of the New York State Reservation, which includes the old Prospect Park and adjacent shores, Bath, Goat, Luna, the Three Sisters, and several other (inaccessible) islands, are absolutely free. There are no tolls, and no one has a right to demand or collect fees of any visitor, *except* for the use of the Inclined Railway, which is owned by the State. There is a charge of ten cents for riding down and up again. The stair at the side of the railway is free. On Goat Island, the descent to the Cave of the Winds, with guide and the use of oil-cloth suit, costs one dollar. Use of stair, without guide or suit, is free. It is a fine trip, but the visitor who is anxious to save his dollars may omit it and yet get a good idea of scenery at the Falls.



Scale of Statute Miles,



Map of Niagara River.

It costs something to cross the river; twenty-five or fifty cents by row-boat, ferry, or the *Maid of the Mist*; twenty-five cents upward (according as one walks or rides) to cross on either of the Suspension Bridges. Once on the Canada side, however, the whole bank of the river is free from Queenston to the Horseshoe. Above the Falls, in Victoria Park, there is a toll of ten cents, which goes toward Park maintenance, as the ten-cent charge at the Inclined Railway on the American side is used for the maintenance of that useful institution. The descent of the hydraulic lift at the Table Rock ledge is twenty-five cents, or fifty cents with oil-cloth suit. The Whirlpool Rapids elevators, on both sides of the river, are at present in private hands, and the regulation fee of fifty cents is charged at all of them. The Whirlpool elevator on the American side is in the DeVeaux College grounds, and here also fifty cents is charged.

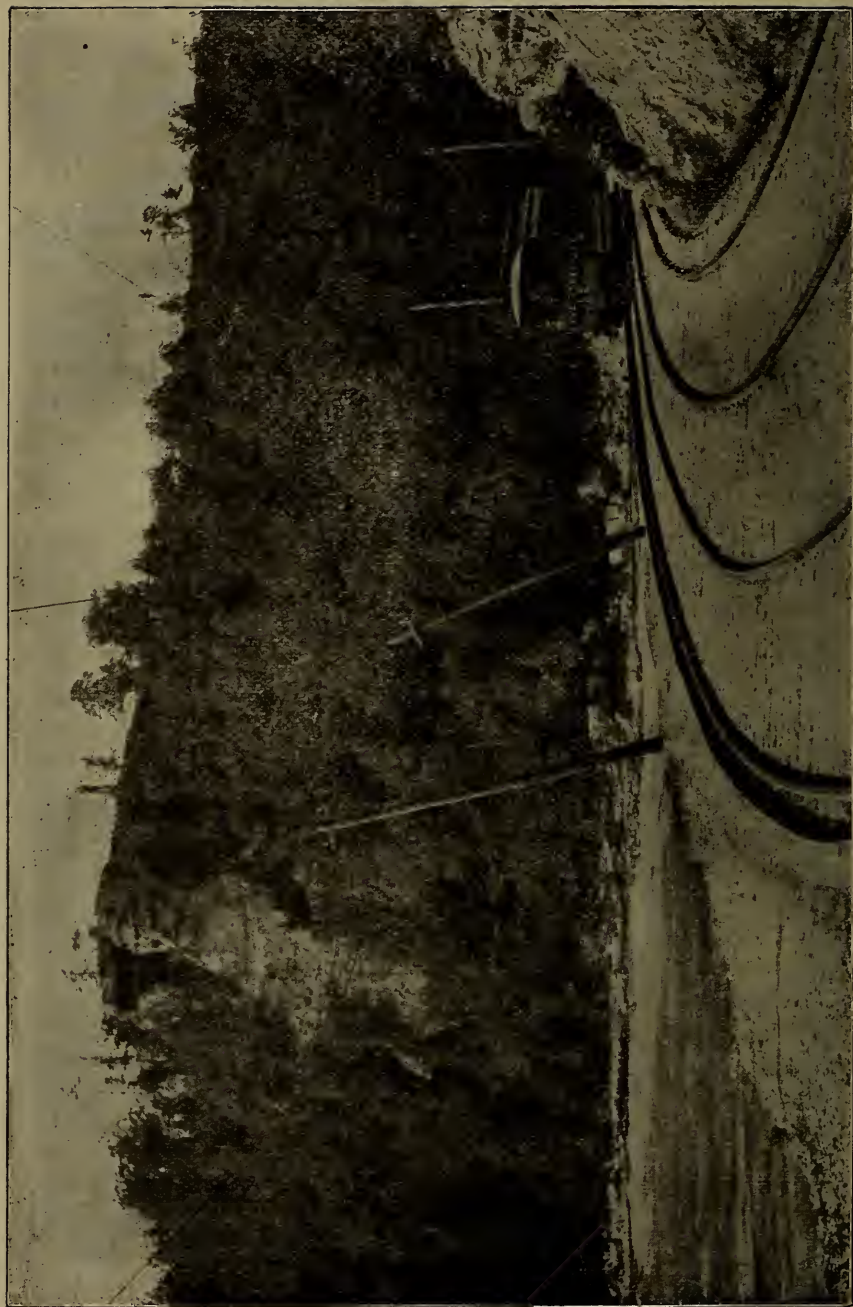
This is all, except what the visitor voluntarily pays for hotel accommodation, carriage hire, photographs, and knickknacks.

FREE TOURS.

Suppose the visitor wants to see all he can without spending a cent.

He can walk from the Erie or New York Central stations, in Niagara Falls village, down Falls Street to the entrance of the Park in five minutes. In the Park he can go to Prospect Point and get a general view of the Falls, the upper Suspension Bridge, and the distant islands and Canada shore. He can go down the stairs at the Inclined Railway house, and view the American Fall from below. Returning, he can walk up the river bank to the bridge, cross to Bath and Goat islands, descend the stair to Luna Island, and visit every spot on Goat Island and the romantic Three Sisters, returning by the north end of the main island, if he is a good pedestrian, without the expenditure of anything but muscular energy and enthusiasm.

If on the Canada side, as we have shown, he can enjoy the finest of the general views, from the river bank between the Clifton House and the Horseshoe, without cost. He must forego the Canadian islands, unless willing to spend ten cents; but he



THE DEMON OF THE GORGE.

can tramp to the Whirlpool, and even to Queenston, without being called upon to spend a cent.

Most visitors, of course, are prepared for reasonable expenditures. The following memoranda will show them, in convenient form, the ordinary fees to be paid for the use of bridges, elevators, etc., not included in the government tracts:

Goat Island—Including guide and suit to go through "Cave of the Winds"	\$1.00
Prospect Park—Down and up Inclined Railway.....	.10
Prospect Park—Round trip on "Maid of the Mist," including rubber suit.....	.50
New Bridge—Niagara Falls to Canada and return, each person (carriage 25 cts.).....	.25
Museum at Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	.50
Under Horseshoe Falls—Canada side—guide and suit (without suit 25 cts.).....	.50
Old Suspension Bridge—Over and return.....	.25
Whirlpool Rapids and Park—Inclined Railway, Canada Side....	.50
Whirlpool Rapids and Park—Elevator, American side.....	.50
Whirlpool—Stairs, American side.....	.50
Niagara Falls to Suspension Bridge—Street-car over old bridge, Whirlpool Rapids Park (Canada side), return same way....	.40
If each is paid separately.....	.85
Niagara Falls to Suspension Bridge—Street-car, walk to Buttery's Whirlpool Rapids elevator, return same way.....	.40
If each is paid separately.....	.60
Niagara Falls to Suspension Bridge—By street-car and return.....	.10
Total	\$6.95

TOUR OF THE STATE PARK.

A good place to begin to see Niagara is at the parapet in Prospect Park—which was the former name of this part of the State Reservation, and by which it continues to be known. If the object be to obtain a first general view of the great amphitheatre below the Falls, an ideal place of outlook is the middle of the upper Suspension Bridge; but as visitors will usually prefer not to pay bridge-tolls until ready to cross to the other side, this view may very well be deferred.

After taking a good general view from Prospect Point, we recommend that the visitor go to the foot of the American Fall by the Inclined Railway, the entrance to which is but a few steps from Prospect Point.

By some three hundred stairs, or, better still, in a car

running on an inclined railway, we descend to the water's edge. These cars are raised and lowered by water-power by means of a three-inch cable three hundred feet long, running around and over steel wheels. This cable-car has been running many years, but there has never been an accident. At the foot of the stairway tickets may be obtained for the trip on the *Maid of the Mist*. The Shadow of the Rock, as the space between the sheet of water at the end of the American Fall is called, is no longer accessible, the authorities considering the spot dangerous.

Prospect Park was formerly owned by a private company, which introduced electric lights with colored shades, an art gallery, etc.; but in 1885 the State of New York secured the property and discontinued these features. The State has done much to beautify the Park, but the general policy is to restore things as nearly as possible to a state of nature, without the aid of artificial attractions. There are fine old trees in Prospect Park, and numerous structures for the comfort of the public. It is a favorite place for picnics, and there are no signs to "keep off the grass."

TO THE ISLANDS.

Returning from the foot of the Fall, walk or ride up the American shore, past the rushing rapids, to Bath Island Bridge. This is the only approach to one of the pleasantest spots in the world. Bath Island lies midway in the river. It was formerly covered with mills, which were removed when the State took possession. The brick office of a vanished paper-mill has been retained as a convenient meeting-place for the Reservation Commission. On the left, up-stream, are Ship and Brig islands, so called from their slight resemblance, in winter, to stranded craft with bare masts. These islands should be bridged, as should the small islands on the right. A second bridge conducts from Bath to Goat Island. There are direct roads through the woods to the west side of Goat Island, but the usual route is to turn to the right. The path winds through a grove

of beeches and elms, and presently brings the visitor to a point of view whence he looks back across the American Fall to Prospect Point, where he lately stood. The view here is one of the loveliest at Niagara. Stairs and a short bridge conduct down to Luna Island, so called because the lunar bow is seen here under favorable circumstances. The small portion of the Fall separated from the main cataract by Luna Island is named Luna Fall. Under it, in the cavern formed by the recessed cliff, is the Cave of the Winds.

From the further side of Luna Island, protected by an iron railing, a most intimate view of the American Fall is had. It will be observed that the line of the Fall is far more irregular than it appears to be when seen from any other points.

The guide books have usually called upon visitors to stop at the top of the Luna Island stairs and "see the so-called profiles, formed by the inequality of projection in that portion of the precipice which is formed by the western side of Luna Island. The rock is close to and almost under the American Fall. They obtain their names from their remarkable likeness to three human faces." Most people fail to see anything very "human" in these rocks; but the distant outlook is so lovely that it doesn't need any fancied accessories.

Once more resuming the path that circles Goat Island, glimpses of the distant Horseshoe are soon obtained. A short walk brings one to the Biddle Stair, by which approach is had to the Cave of the Winds. This famous stair is named after Nicholas Biddle, one time president of the United States Bank at Philadelphia, who, in 1829, contributed the funds for its erection.

The perpendicular height of the bank at this place is one hundred and eighty-five feet, the staircase being eighty feet high and consisting of ninety steps. From the foot of the stair a rude path leads toward the foot of the Horseshoe Fall.

To the right from the Biddle Stair runs the path to the Cave of the Winds, or, as it is sometimes called (in the guide books only), Æolus Cavern, by all means the best place to go behind the sheet of water. It was first entered in 1834, and during the past fifty-six years this curious but splendid cave has been the chief charm of the locality, and has been visited annually by hundreds. It is one hundred by one hundred and sixty-feet in dimensions, and one hundred feet in height. Having been excavated by the action of the falling water, it forms a natural chamber through which, with suitable dresses and guides, which can be secured for a dollar, we can pass between the cataract and the rock, and see the everchanging effect of the light passing through the descending mass of water; take a bath in the mist and spray of old Niagara; pass through the rainbows, and secure a novel sensation of commingled terror and safety, from which we can emerge after a few minutes as free from any other effect of the water as when we entered.

If the wind is blowing down the river, or from the American shore, you can stand with perfect safety upon a large rock, within a few feet of the falling sheet, without inconvenience from the spray. In the afternoon, when the sun shines, there is always a splendid rainbow between the sheet of water and the rock, within a few feet of you; and this is the only place on the globe where a rainbow forming an entire circle can be seen. Two, and sometimes three, have been seen at once.

After remounting the Biddle Stair, follow the path along the bank to the left, and you will reach the spot where a huge slice of the land has fallen. One slide occurred in 1843, and another in 1847. Within twenty years, more than twenty feet in width and four hundred feet in length have gone down. Proceed a little farther, and you stand above and in full view of the Canadian Fall. Go down the hill and out to the Terrapin Rocks; it may be tiresome, but it will repay you.

This bridge is subject to the action of the spray; care should be taken in crossing it. In the winter of 1852, a gentleman from West Troy, N. Y., while crossing to the tower, fell into the current, and was carried to the verge of the Fall, where he lodged between two rocks. Mr. Isaac Davy, assisted by a visitor, rescued him, by throwing lines to him; he had just sufficient strength left to fasten them around his body; then they drew him to the bridge in an exhausted condition. He remained speechless for several hours after being taken to his hotel.

As you stand inside the iron rail and overlook the vast gulf below, you are in the very center of Niagara.

The old Terrapin Tower, also called Horseshoe or Prospect Tower, which stood on these rocks, was built, in 1833, of stones gathered in the vicinity. It was a round tower forty-three feet high, twelve feet in diameter at the base, and eight feet at the top, with a gallery near the upper end—a rugged structure, in perfect harmony with its surroundings. It was blown up by the wish of a majority of the owners of the Goat Island Group, in 1873, on the ground that it was unsafe. Table Rock, which fell in 1850, was directly opposite, on the Canadian shore.

From this point one gets the best view of the shape of the Fall, and the clearest idea of how it has been modified by the action of the water. This action has been especially violent of late years.

This Fall is often called the Canadian Fall. The boundary-line between the United States and Canada was fixed by a commission created by the Treaty of Ghent. It met at Utica, N. Y., in 1822, and designated the following boundary-line, which is still in force: The line runs "from the mouth of the Niagara River up the middle of said river to the great falls, thence up the Falls *through the point of the Horseshoe*, keeping to the west of Iris or Goat Island."

Human law has not changed the boundary, but natural law has. The point of the Horseshoe is not fixed; in the last seventy years it has shifted very considerably; so that

we have here a unique example of a fluctuating boundary-line between two nations.

The width of the Horseshoe is about two thousand three hundred and fifty feet. The deep green color of the water, especially in the angle, is due to the depth. In 1827 the *Michigan*, a vessel condemned as unseaworthy, was purchased and sent over the Fall. She drew eighteen feet, and filled with water as she went through the Rapids. As



BRIDGE TO GOAT ISLAND.

she went over the brink without touching, the depth of the water was proved to be twenty feet.

As you reach the top of the bank, the path directly in front will lead you through the wood back to the bridge, but you will miss much if you take it. Turning to the right, you follow the edge of the bank for about forty rods and reach a small stone monument directly in your path, marked with a cross on the top, the arms indicating the

cardinal points of the compass. It was set by the New York State Survey in 1842 to mark the recession of the Falls.

A fine view is here had of the Canadian Rapids, which run at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour.

The cedar-lined way leads along the west side of the island, to the Three Sister Islands, connected with Goat Island by substantial suspension bridges in 1868. The first, second, and third Sister lie one beyond another, the third being the farthest out in the Canadian Rapids. From the rocks at the head of this little islet it seems as if the terrible torrent which comes pouring down from the south would sweep it away. Little Brother Island, just north of the Sisters, is detached. Adventurous people have reached it and returned in safety, but the experiment is not recommended. A light bridge thrown across to it would pleasantly extend the tourist's ramble.

•From the head of the third Sister may be seen one continuous cascade, extending as far as the eye can reach, from Goat Island across to the Canada shore, varying from ten to twenty feet in height. From this miniature Niagara rises a spray similar to that of the great Falls.

The "Hermit's Cascade" is best seen from the first Sister Island Bridge, by which it is spanned, and is a beautiful sight. It is so called because Francis Abbott, the Hermit of the Falls, used to bathe here in 1829. He was a young man, gentlemanly and accomplished, who for two years lived a solitary life at Niagara. He had a hut near this spot on the island, and later on he built one in what is now Prospect Park. He had but little intercourse with anyone, wrote a great deal, and always in Latin, but destroyed all manuscripts almost as soon as written. On Goat Island, at hours when it was unfrequented, he delighted to roam, heedless, if not oblivious, of danger. At that time a stick of timber eight inches square extended from Terrapin Bridge eight feet beyond the precipice. On this he has been seen at all hours of the night, pacing to

and fro, without the slightest tremor of nerve or hesitancy of step. Sometimes he was seen sitting carelessly on the extreme end of the timber—sometimes hanging from it by his hands and feet. He belonged to a respectable English family, and his reasons for leading this life



ABOVE GOAT ISLAND.

were never known. He was drowned while bathing near the foot of the Park Railway, in 1831. His body was recovered, and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Niagara Falls, near that of Captain Webb, and many another victim of Niagara.

When you get back to Goat Island, you can return to the bridge by a short way by taking the road straight ahead through the woods. It is best, however, to see the other views, and to do this you turn to your right, and follow the road directly east.

Still following the circuit of the island we reach, not far from the bridge which leads back to the mainland, a spring of excellent water, called Rebekah's Well. Whoever drinks here will carry pleasant recollections of Goat Island away with him.

Once more on the mainland, the rest of the Reservation should not be neglected. The State's free domain extends along the bank up to Port Day, a point on the shore about a mile above the Falls, where a hydraulic canal opens from the river. This is the lowest point of safe navigation on the Niagara. Nowhere else is the good work of the State more apparent than along here. The bank was formerly covered with mills and unsightly structures. All are now cleared away, and every year some progress is being made toward restoring the region to a state of nature.

HOW NIAGARA WAS MADE FREE.

Everyone who enjoys the present freedom of Niagara should have some knowledge of the way in which it was made free.

The idea was first publicly spoken of by Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, in a speech delivered in Toronto, before the Ontario Society of Artists, September 26, 1878. Shortly after, Lord Dufferin had a conversation with Governor Lucius Robinson of New York State, concerning Niagara's debased condition. From this conversation is reckoned the beginning of official action toward bringing about a better state of things. In the following October, Lord Dufferin formally brought the matter to the attention of the New York State authorities in a letter to Governor Robinson, who laid the project before the Legislature in the following January, and recommended the appointment of a commission to consider the subject. This commission in due time recommended the acquisition of the lands adjoining the Falls, and the appointment of a commission to take the necessary legal measures. There was much opposition, both in the form of private interests

and legislative indifference. A feature of the battle which was waged against official hesitancy and stolidity was the sending to the Legislature of 1880 "a remarkable memorial asking for the enfranchisement of Niagara," which had been addressed in duplicate to the Governor-General of Canada and the Governor of New York, by about six hundred of the most eminent men of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, among them Professor Max Müller, Sir John Lubbock, Thomas Carlyle, and John Ruskin. And the feature was the formation of the Niagara Falls Association, composed of representative citizens of New York City, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and other cities. Howard Potter was its president, and Daniel Huntington, George William Curtis, and Cornelius Vanderbilt were its vice-presidents. Its object was "to promote legislative and other measures for the restoration and improvement of the natural scenery of Niagara Falls, in accordance with the proposed plan of the Commissioners of the State Survey, as presented in their special report on the subject, under a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, May 19, 1879."

Bills to carry out this plan were introduced in 1880 and 1881, but failed to pass. No action was taken in 1882. In 1883, "an Act to authorize the selection, location, and appropriation of certain lands in the village of Niagara Falls for a State Reservation, and to preserve the scenery of the Falls of Niagara," was passed, and on April 30, 1883, was signed by Governor (now ex-President) Cleveland, and became a law. William Dorsheimer, Andrew H. Green, J. Hampden Robb, Sherman S. Rogers, and Martin B. Anderson were appointed commissioners to select the necessary lands; one hundred and seven acres, embracing Goat Island and adjacent islands, Prospect Park, from the brink of the cataract to the new Suspension Bridge, also a strip of land running from Prospect Park to Port Day, bordering the river and containing the buildings which marred the beauty of the natural scenery, were bought from pri-



THE AMERICAN FALL FROM BELOW GOAT ISLAND.

vate owners for one million four hundred and thirty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents. On a memorable 15th of July, 1885, the New York State Park at Niagara Falls was opened with ceremony, attended by sixty thousand people, and declared free to all the world.

ON THE CANADA SIDE OF NIAGARA.

It is a little hard for an American—i. e., a *United States man*—to acknowledge that Niagara Falls is seen to better advantage from the Canadian side than from under the Stars and Stripes. Such is the fact, however. The best general view is had from the Canada side. The most effective view of the Horseshoe is from the path that approaches the tunnel under the Canadian edge of the Fall—the most effective, that is, for sublimity and grandeur. For mere beauty, we think Luna Island Fall takes precedence.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA NIAGARA FALLS PARK.

This is the long but loyal name under which the lands bordering the river on the Canadian side, in the vicinity of the Falls, have been known since the spring of 1887.

The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park covers an area of one hundred and fifty-four acres. It extends along the western bank of the Niagara from the Clifton House on the north (near Canadian end of upper Suspension Bridge) to smooth water above the head of the Rapids, a distance of two and one half miles; the width embraces all the land lying between the water's edge and the steep wooded bluffs, which forms a magnificent natural boundary on the west. This area includes, besides the strip of main land, Cedar Island, about one thousand two hundred feet long, and the group opposite the head of the Rapids, formerly called Clark Hill Islands, now better named Dufferin Islands.

An electric railroad runs along the bank via the upper

part of the Victoria Park, from Chippewa to Queenston, stopping at all points of interest.

A TOUR IN VICTORIA PARK.

In a general sense, everything is free on the Canadian side. The few charges that are made are just and reasonable. No one who remembers the reign of extortion, now happily past, can possibly grumble at the cost of seeing Niagara to-day.

The tourist who comes by rail on the Canadian side, may leave the train at the Grand Trunk station at Niagara Falls (Ont.) station; from which, unless he is a vigorous pedestrian, he will take tram-car to a point near the Park entrance, or a carriage to and through the Park. If he arrives by Michigan Central, he can be set down at the "Niagara Falls" station, near the Clifton House. A few minutes walk will bring him to the Park entrance. If he cross from the American side by the upper Suspension Bridge (toll), he turns to the left, past a licensed photographer's, and soon is at

THE PARK ENTRANCE,

with a five-mile tour ahead of him. If physical habit permits, we recommend that this tour be made on foot. The drive, however, is very pleasant. From the edge of the bank, the visitor looks down on the steep descent which winds down to the Ferry Landing. This is a historic old road, and has been described by writers for the past seventy-five years. From the landing the steamer *Maid of the Mist* plies across the river and up to the Horseshoe Fall. The landing and approach are a part of the Victoria Park, and under Government control, but the ferries are private concerns. It was down this road July 24, 1883, that Capt. Matthew Webb took his last walk on earth.

Proceeding, the visitor passes on his right the superintendent's office, a small brick structure, and comes to "Rambler's Rest," a fine lookout on the brink of the cliff.

To the right, nearly opposite this point, under the hill, are some small ponds which add to the diversity of the grounds. "Inspiration Point" is about one-fifth of a mile farther along; the view here is one of the best to be had. Beyond this, toward the Fall, are a restaurant, waiting-room, and picnic grounds, which the public may use without charge, under reasonable restrictions.

A few steps farther on is the most historic place for going "under the Falls." Old-time visitors, who descended by perilous ladders or fatiguing stairways, knew not the ease of the hydraulic lift by which the visitor of to-day is lightly dropped to the foot-path below. A spiral stair near by is still occasionally used. There is a charge of twenty-five cents for going down here, or fifty cents if an oil-cloth suit, obtained in Table Rock House, is worn. If one doesn't care whether he gets wet or not, the oil-cloths are superfluous, but if he is choice of his clothes, or is liable to take cold from a drenching, the oil-cloth rig would better be donned.

At the bottom of the elevator the guides lead the way along a path under the overhanging rock, and, for a short distance, under the edge of the Horseshoe Fall.

Returning, notice, just before getting into the elevator, the remains of Table Rock at the river's edge below. The great crevice, which separates it into two huge fragments, came some time after the rock fell. Light but secure bridges make several interesting points down here easy of access.

AMONG THE ISLANDS.

From Table Rock ledge the carriage-road and the foot-path—named "Rainbow Ramble," because on sunny afternoons you are sure to see plenty of rainbows on the rising spray—lead alike to the bridge to Cedar Island, a long narrow island well overgrown with cedars. At the north end is a toll-gate. The rates are ten cents for pedestrians, twenty-five and fifty cents respectively for one and two-horse vehicles. These tolls, which are levied for the main-

tenance of bridges, etc., and the fee at the Table Rock elevator, are the only charges the visitor is called upon to pay while exploring the Victoria Park. In the narrow channel between Cedar Island and the main shore are two small islands, the larger one named Willow Island. From the upper end of Cedar Island, another bridge conducts back to the mainland. Before proceeding farther a few points should be noted. Opposite Cedar Island, on the bank which forms the western bound of the Park, are an interesting group of buildings, including a Roman Catholic church, monastery, and the Convent of the Lady of Loretto, regarding which interesting institution a few notes are given farther on. Falls View station, on the Michigan Central Railroad, is on the same height, about one thousand feet farther south. All trains stop here long enough to give passengers a good general survey of the grand scene. The station platform is one hundred feet above the river. On Cedar Island there was formerly a wooden tower and observatory, but when the Government acquired the property it was taken down. Many springs of good water occur in the steep hill-sides.

The principal entrance to the Park, opposite the Clifton House, is from the old road now known as Central Ferry Street. Other entrances, each guarded by gates and stiles, are, in order from the most northerly, by the Jolly Cut, the Murray Street Ravine, and at the southern end of the Park, by the Prospect Drive, which is reached by the old Portage Road running from the Falls to Chippewa. Near Falls View station are two reservoirs of the Niagara Falls (Ont.) water-works. The stone pump-house of this system stands near the river's edge in the Park.

After regaining the mainland, above Cedar Island, the way lies along the river bank. To the right is an ample recreation ground, on the hill-side of which is a walk called "Botanist's Ramble." Just above is the gardener's residence. This is the best point to see the "White Horse Rapids," as the opposite cascades are called. The river

descends here fifty-five feet in three-quarters of a mile. Sumach Island is passed on the right. A weir and old race-way is seen. This is the site of one of the first grist-mills in Upper Canada (now Ontario). Clark's Hill, the fine residence seat of a former owner, is on the right.

We now cross, by a fine steel suspension bridge, erected in 1879, to the Dufferin Islands. They are four, the smallest independently named Weed Island. The rapid arm of the river which cuts them off from the steep hill-side is called the Elbow. Numerous bridges connect the three largest islands; and Riverside Ramble, Lovers' Walk, Lovers' Retreat, and any number of "Bowers" seem to consecrate this secluded nook to lovers and the newly married. The group is well wooded, especially with cedar. Near Lovers' Retreat, on the uppermost islet, notice the curious growth of gnarled and prostrate cedar trees among the rocks. From the largest island another suspension bridge leads to the mainland at Dufferin Gate, through which one may pass and climb some steps to a summer-house on the table-land above. Prospect drive runs along the shore for a quarter of a mile above the line of breakers, and makes a loop at the extreme southern limit of the Park. The water rushes down into the "Elbow" at a reported rate of thirty miles an hour.

Near Dufferin Gate is a house which for many years covered the Burning Spring. A stream of natural gas burst from the rocks here, and was known even to the Indians. Afterward it was confined in a well, and as it bubbled up through the water was ignited for the delectation of visitors. For many years it has been worked as a great card; but a few years ago it stopped flowing, presumably because the gas-vein was tapped by wells near Chippewa; so that now there is no Burning Spring to see.

The conscienceless hackmen, however, will still offer to show the famous Burning Spring. If the visitor tells them to go ahead and show it, they will take him to a point outside the Reservation where a natural-gas pipe (the region



THE GORGE FROM ABOVE.

between Lake Erie, the Welland Canal, and the Niagara River abounds in natural gas) is made to do duty as a "spring," and the stream is gravely ignited at fifty cents a show. There are two or three of these "springs" in the vicinity, outside the Victoria Park; the proprietors of the gas-pipes presumably pay a commission to hackmen for catching visitors.

It is one of the few petty little abuses of confidence which yet survive at Niagara Falls. They have grown beautifully less of late years. Government control on both sides of the river has done much to protect the public.

In both Parks there is an efficient police service.

On the return from the Park, stop at the large Museum Building and inspect the fine exhibit of minerals of Ontario. The collection was made by the Government for the Cincinnati Exhibition of 1887. There is no charge. The view from the cupola is a fine one.

THE LORETTINE CONVENT.

A most conspicuous object on the bluff above the Horseshoe Fall, Canada side, is the Loretine Convent of Our Lady of Peace. The present structure is but one wing of the proposed building; from its grounds and windows an unsurpassed view of the Falls and river is had. The Loretto Order originated in Bavaria, among the loyal British exiles who had taken refuge there in the last struggle of the Stuart. The name is taken from the Lady-chapel of Loretto. The Order came to America from Dalkey Abbey in Ireland, in 1845. The mother house, known as Our Lady of Loretto, is in Toronto. The convent of Our Lady of Peace, overlooking Niagara, was established about 1860. There are several other Loretine convents in Canada, but only one, it is believed, in the United States. That is in Illinois. The work of the Loretine nuns is chiefly educational; that is to say, this great building that makes a black silhouette on every Niagara sunset sky, is a Catholic boarding-school for young ladies, and most excel-

lent is its reputation. To the devout it should be an object of especial interest. Pope Pius IX. granted the privileges of pilgrimage to this convent. The Sunday that the chapel here was dedicated, hundreds of pilgrims, after hearing mass in the city of Toronto, proceeded by steamer and railway to the shrine above Niagara. "When they came back," says the Rev. X. D. Macleod in his "History of the Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary in North America," "when they came back, at least upon the steamer, they chanted, with the sublime, perpetual voice of the cataract for *basso*, the Vespers of the Blessed Virgin. After which all knelt, with their faces towards Toronto, in adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, thanking the Redeemer there present, for their preservation from all casualties during that, the first pilgrimage to Our Lady of Peace."

BELOW THE BRIDGE, CANADA SIDE.

The Niagara Falls Park and River Railway extends from Chippewa to Queenston. The route is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. It follows the contour of the cliffs and gives an ever-varying view of the attractive scenery of the Gorge, Whirlpool, and Rapids. From the Falls to the Whirlpool, three miles, little of the river or gorge can be seen from the highway, except at the

WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS ELEVATOR,

where a comfortable descent to the water's edge may be made, the charge being fifty cents. The scene here is most interesting. The river is but four hundred feet wide, and of unknown depth. Note the heaped-up appearance of the water. Captain Webb was last seen alive in these rapids.

There are two elevators on the American side of these Whirlpool Rapids. One side of the river gives as effective a view as the other. From these points one gets a new idea of the height of the bridges.

THE WHIRLPOOL,

Three miles below the Falls, is now included in the "Niagara Falls Queen Victoria Park"—i. e., on the Canadian

side. The Whirlpool is a circular basin in the hill, into which the river rushes from the south, and out of which it escapes to the northeast. The gorge at the outlet is so narrow that good throwers can put a stone across it; it has been repeatedly done, but not—to our knowledge—by any lady. The distance is about four hundred and fifteen feet. The cliffs are three hundred and fifty feet high.

The athletic tourist who can get to the water's edge of the Whirlpool, Canada side, has sights to see not surpassed anywhere on the river. He is surprised to find the waves much larger than he thought when on the bank above. Following down-stream, around the bend of the Whirlpool, he comes to a rocky run, over which a pretty stream falls. It is called Swiss Glen. The margin of the Whirlpool may be followed quite around to the outlet, and there are comparatively quiet spots where young men sometimes bathe, but always at foolish risk.

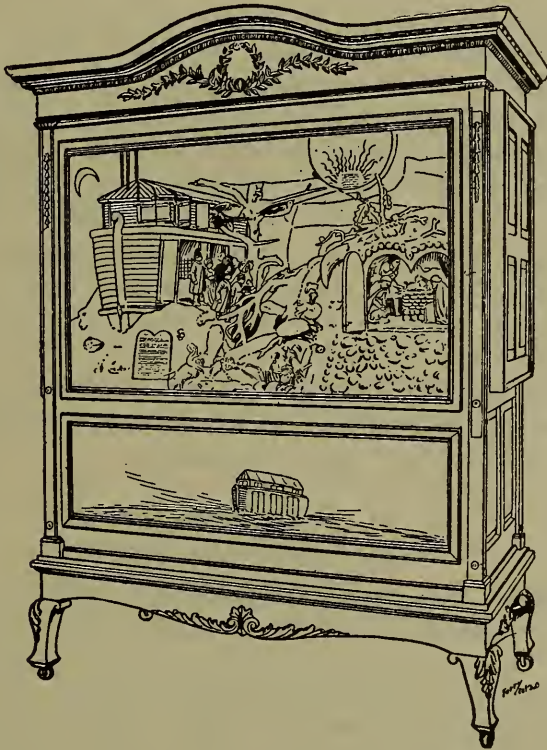
THE WHIRLPOOL, AMERICAN SIDE. ·

On the American side, the Whirlpool is approached through the grounds of De Veaux College, an Episcopal school for boys with a military *régime*. The income from the stairs which lead to the bottom of the cliff is a source of revenue to the institution. The uniform charge at the elevators, etc., is fifty cents. The waiting-rooms of all of them are well-stocked bazaars. The views from the top of the bank, American side, are comprehensive and grand.

The *Maid of the Mist* usually crosses the river from the Canadian to the American shore, then runs up-stream past the American Fall, and as close to the Horseshoe as is safe, returning to the Canadian dock. The visitor who has been disappointed in the height of the Falls, as seen from the shores above, will get all over that feeling as he looks up at them from the steamer's deck. The very windows of heaven seem to be open, and the floods to be descending from the skies.

AMONG THE BAZAARS.

Whoever has traveled much, especially among American resorts, has observed that there are certain stock "curiosities" offered for sale at the bazaars of these favored places. The knick-knack shops of Niagara Falls and St. Augustine, Fla., for instance, have a strong "family resemblance," except that one is rather given over to baby alligators, and the other to Indian beadwork. The bazaars at



NOAH'S ARK.

Niagara are really very interesting places, though most of the commodities offered for sale, the countless and excellent photographs excepted, have little, if any, relation to the Falls.

NOAH'S ARK,

Reproduced in conformity to Scripture by electricity in

a marvelous way with real specimens, at a cost of Ten Thousand Dollars and six years of hard labor. Nine special electric cases. You can better afford to miss seeing the Pan-American than the Grosjean's Paradise of Automations. 23 W. Falls St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The museums here, however, have long been celebrated. Mr. Thomas Barnett, who died in 1890, established, in 1828, a museum on the Canada side of the river, near Table Rock. He sent his son to Egypt and secured one of the finest collections of mummies ever brought to America. Many countries were searched for strange things. As the stock increased, the large stone building in the park was built, and handsome grounds were laid out. The late Saul Davis was another pioneer museum man. He was for a time Mr. Barnett's active rival, and finally bought the Barnett collection and combined it with his own. When the Victoria Park was established, this celebrated museum was moved to Niagara Falls, N. Y., where it now occupies a suitable building opposite the State Park.

There are also a number of private collections here. Nearly every visitor tries to take away some memento; but such vandalism is to be deprecated.

HINTS AT NIAGARA'S HISTORY.

THE NAME "NIAGARA."

The name "Niagara" is a household word all over the world. It is applied only to the locality, and is to-day the synonym for the ideal water-fall. It is of Indian origin, for the Indians once inhabited this country, and much of the nomenclature of Western New York is traceable directly to them. Niagara has been said by Schoolcraft, and many who have taken him as authority, to mean, "The Thunderer of Waters." The late Orasmus H. Marshall, a high authority in Indian languages and Niagara history, denies this. "The Mohawks," he says, "affirm it to mean *neck*, in allusion to its connecting the two lakes." It is the same in the language of the Mohawks and the Neuter

Nation. The Hurons dwelt north of this section, and the Iroquois south of it. So the Niagaras, dwelling between the two, and at peace with each, came to be called the Neuter Nation, in whose wigwams the warriors of these two tribes met in peace.

Niagara is said to be one of forty known ways of spelling the name—Ongniaarhra, Nicariagas, Ongiara, Onyakara, being the more common forms met with in old traditions.

The Neuter Nation was also called Attiwendaronk by other tribes—that is, a people speaking a little different language; for their dialect was different from that of any other tribe, though partially understood by all. Both these names, as well as Niagaras and Kah-Kaws, were used so as to distinguish their location.

FIRST KNOWLEDGE OF THE RIVER.

The River Niagara was well known to the Jesuits as early as 1640, though none of them had visited it at that time. Lalemant speaks of it as the “famous river of this (the Neuter) nation.” The following translation, from his “Relation” of 1641, shows that both Lake Ontario and Lake Erie had already taken their present names:

“This river (the Niagara) is the same by which our great lake of the Hurons, or Fresh Sea, discharges itself, in the first place, into Lake Erie (*le lac d'Erié*), or the Lake of the Cat Nation. Then it enters the territories of the Neuter Nation, and takes the name of Onguiaahra (Niagara), until it discharges itself into Ontario, or the Lake of St. Louis; whence at last issues the river which passes before Quebec, and is called the St. Lawrence.” He makes no allusion to the cataract, which is first mentioned as follows by Ragueneau, in the “Relation” of 1648:

“Nearly south of this same Neuter Nation there is a great lake about two hundred leagues in circuit, named Erie (*Erié*), which is formed by the discharge of the Fresh Sea, and which precipitates itself by a cataract of frightful

height into a third lake, named Ontario, which we call Lake St. Louis."

We do not know when white men first visited Niagara, though after the discovery of the St. Lawrence, in 1534, any of the traders and adventurers who sought this region may have done so at any time.

Jacques Cartier, in his description of his second voyage, 1536, speaks of a cataract, but he never saw it. Samuel Champlain, in a book of his voyages, published in 1613, indicates a water-fall on a map.

In 1648, the Jesuit Father Regueneau, in a letter, speaks of the cataract, and locates it very correctly; and on Sanson's Map of Canada, 1657, it is indicated.

Du Creux, in 1660, in a work, "*Historiæ Canadensis*," indicated Niagara on a map, but he did not describe the Falls, and it is doubted if he ever saw them.

The first description that we have is that of Father Hennepin, published in 1678. Hennepin was the priest and historian who accompanied the French explorer Robert Cavelier, commonly called La Salle. This leader ascended the St. Lawrence, built a trading-post at Fort Niagara, visited the Falls, and built in Cayuga Creek, on the American side, five miles above the Falls, the *Griffin*, sixty tons burden. August 7, 1679, she set sail, the first white man's vessel that ever floated on the Upper Lakes. She crossed lakes Erie and Huron, and safely reached Green Bay, Lake Michigan, where La Salle, Hennepin, and others left her, and made their way to the present site of Chicago, and thence to the Illinois and Mississippi. The *Griffin*, loaded with furs, undertook to sail back, but was never heard of, and was undoubtedly lost in the northern part of Lake Michigan.

GOAT ISLAND.

Originally, the first man who had any right to name "*Goat*" Island called it very properly "*Iris Island*," and it ought to be known under that appellative. It owes its

present singular name to a local fact. In 1779 a Mr. John Stedman, having cleared a portion of the upper end of the island, placed some goats (notable among them an aged male goat) upon it. During the ensuing winter it was impossible to reach the island, and the animals were killed by the cold. The people named the island, after the representative of the flock, "*Goat Island*," a cognomen which has ever since adhered to it.

These islands were originally owned by the State of New York. At one time it was proposed to establish a prison, and at another time an arsenal, at Goat Island.

The area of Goat Island is sixty-one and a half acres; its circumference about one mile. A strip about ten rods wide and eighty rods long has been washed away on the south side since the first road was made, in 1818. Long before it was bridged, it was visited from time to time by persons to whom its attractions were of more importance than the peril of reaching it. The late Judge Porter, who visited it in 1805, found names cut in the bark of a beech near the Horseshoe Falls, with the subjoined dates of 1771, 1772, and 1779.

THE ISLAND BRIDGES.

The first bridge to this group was built in 1817, and reached to the head of Goat Island. The next winter the high water and the ice washed it away.

In 1818 another bridge was built, but lower down, on the site of the present one. This was repaired frequently till 1856, when the present iron bridge was constructed. The foundation consists of oak cribs filled with stones and covered with plates of iron. The superstructure is of iron, and consists of four arches of ninety feet span each, supported between these piers. The whole length of the bridge is three hundred and sixty feet, and its width is twenty-seven feet. Of this a double carriage-way occupies sixteen and a half feet, and two foot-ways, one either side of the

carriage-way, five and a quarter feet each. Visitors often ask how the first bridge was built over the Rapids.

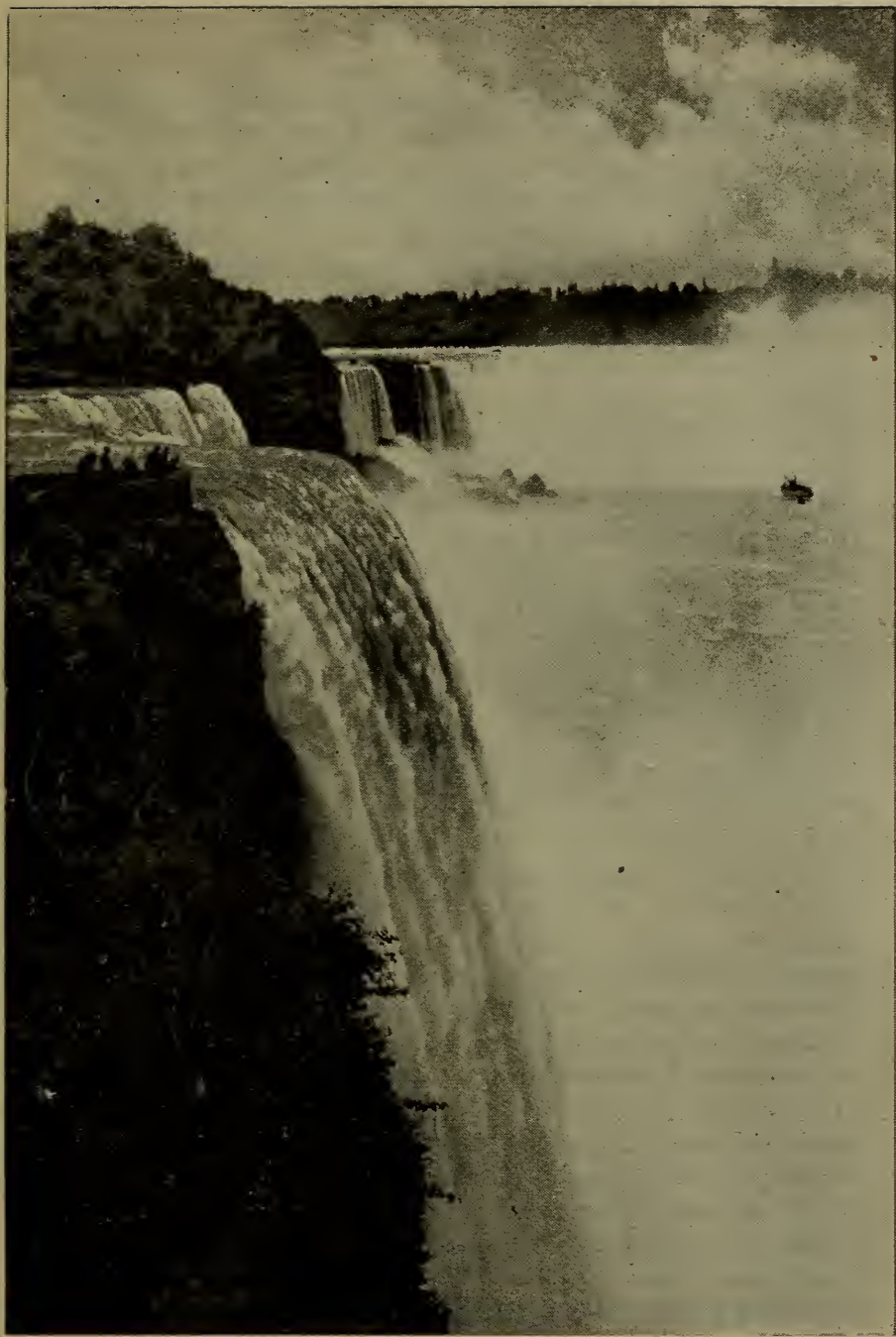
A suitable pier and platform was built at the water's edge; long timbers were projected over this abutment the distance they wished to sink the next pier, heavily loaded on the end next to the shore with stones, to prevent their moving. Legs were framed through the ends of the projecting timbers, resting upon the rocky bottom, thus forming a temporary pier, around which a more substantial one was built. These timbers were then securely fastened to this pier, cross-boards were spiked on, and the first section was done. The plan was repeated for each arch.

PHENOMENA OF THE FALLS.

On March 29, 1848, a strong east wind drove the water back into Lake Erie. The heavy ice was wedged in at the mouth of the river. This dammed the water up, and soon the river was nearly dry. The rocks under the Rapids were bare, and people walked and drove over them. The Falls, of course, shrank to a mere nothing. The next morning the ice was forced out and Niagara resumed its sway, but the sights and the experiences of that day were novel ones.

The average depth of the river from Lake Erie to the Falls is about twenty feet. In some places it is over two miles wide. At the narrowest point, near the Whirlpool, the current is above forty miles per hour, and at the widest part about four miles per hour.

Between the Falls and the Whirlpool the depth varies from seventy-five to two hundred feet. At the Whirlpool Rapids it is estimated at two hundred and fifty feet; in the Whirlpool at four hundred. But it should be recalled that this is the depth of the water alone. The mass of stone, gravel, shale, etc., which in one way and another has been carried into the channel, lies below the water and above the original bottom of the gorge, which, therefore, is probably as deep again. Various estimates have



VIEW OF THE FALLS FROM PROSPECT POINT.

been given of the amount of water going over the Falls. A point three hundred feet wide below the Falls being selected, the depth estimated, and the velocity of the current known, it is estimated that one billion five hundred million cubic feet passed that point every minute.

Another estimate says that one hundred million tons pass through the Whirlpool every hour.

Judge DeVeaux estimated that five billion barrels go over every twenty-four hours; two hundred and eleven million eight hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty-three barrels an hour; three million five hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and fourteen barrels a minute; fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-three barrels each second.

The Falls are in latitude $43^{\circ} 6'$ north; longitude $2^{\circ} 5'$ west from Washington, or $79^{\circ} 5'$ west from Greenwich.

The Horseshoe Fall has an aggregate length of two thousand three hundred and fifty feet; the American Fall, about eight hundred feet.

Hennepin speaks of three falls, the third formed by the huge masses of rock situated where Table Rock stood. These rocks were of great extent, and the water being obliged to flow around them formed the third Fall, and this Fall fell inward and at right angles to the present Fall. Seventy years later, 1751, this third Fall had disappeared, though still told about by the Indians. The reason was because the big rock had been crumbled away, and the channel of the big or center Fall had been cut deeper, thus draining this higher channel.

The spray rises up in the heavens like smoke, and can be seen for a long way, especially when the rays of the sun are upon it. Judge Porter said he had thus seen the spray at a distance of one hundred miles.

If the wind is up the river, the view of the Falls is not obstructed, but if it is blowing down the river, it is difficult to get any view of the Falls.

In 1840 Gull Island, south of Goat Island, contained two

acres of land. The storm of 1847, and the continued encroachments of the river, cut it all away, there being hardly a trace of it now.

The view of the Falls at sunrise and sunset is particularly grand.

The moonlight views of Niagara are indescribably weird and delicate, and it will repay the traveler to journey far to see them. Solar bows, formed by reflection of the sun and spray, can be seen on any bright day when the visitor is between the sun and the spray. Lunar bows, seen at night, are formed in a similar way, by lunar beams. The spectator must be similarly placed.

The roar of the Falls can be heard a long way if the wind blows toward the listener. It has been heard at Toronto, forty-four miles, and at Buffalo, twenty-two miles. When the wind blows from the listener the roar is hardly heard, even when one is within a few feet of the cataract. It is not ordinarily noticeable in the village of Niagara Falls. On the Canada side near the Horseshoe, the roar is not to be shut out. Especially at night do the roar and spray sound like a tremendous rain-storm. Many a stranger, hearing it in the morning as he awakens, is amazed on looking out to find a smiling sky.

HARNESSING NIAGARA.

THE GREAT TUNNEL.

No visit to Niagara is complete without some inspection of the works finished and in process of construction, by which the vast water-power of Niagara is now utilized without injury to the Falls or encroachment on the State Reservation.

The utilization of Niagara River power has been sought since 1825, when Augustus and Peter B. Porter issued a glowing prospectus of the manufacturing possibilities at Niagara Falls, and inviting eastern capitalists and manufacturers to locate there.

No considerable use of the power was made until 1846,

when a hydraulic canal was constructed. It is three-quarters of a mile long, running through Niagara Falls (N. Y.) village from near Port Day, on the American shore, above the Falls, to the high bank of the gorge below the Falls. Charles B. Gaskill built the Cataract Mill, the first one established on the Hydraulic Canal, in 1874. Now the bank of the river near the termination of the canal is crowded with manufacturing establishments. The cliff beneath this group of factories is pierced with a dozen or more canal outlets, flumes, and tail-races, from each of which, at varying height, usually falls a snowy cascade. This group of artificial cataracts is an interesting and picturesque sight.

It was the late Thomas Evershed, of Rochester, who, while Division Engineer of New York State Canals, proposed to utilize the power of Niagara River, practically on the lines which have since been adopted. His idea, in brief, was to construct a subterranean tunnel, or tail-race, extending from a point on the river above the Falls to a point near the surface of the water below the Falls. It was to be connected with the river by means of short surface canals, wheel-pits, and cross-tunnels. The power thus secured, ready for turning wheels and shafts, was estimated to be equal to the combined water-power of Lawrence, Lowell, Holyoke, Turner's Falls, Manchester, Bellows Falls, Lewiston, Cohoes, Oswego, Paterson, Augusta (Ga.), Minneapolis, Rochester, and Lockport.

The project stood still for a time, as is often the case with great enterprises. On July 19, 1887, a number of the business men and speculators of Buffalo (but not, as usually stated, the Buffalo Business Men's Association) offered a prize of one hundred thousand dollars "to the inventors of the world, for the best appliance for utilizing the water-power of Niagara River." The amount named was secured—on paper—before the close of the year, and a large number of inventors, a few of them scientists, many of them cranks, came forward with all sorts of

schemes and machines. Nobody ever met the requirements, and the prize was never awarded.

In 1890, however, the great work was taken hold of in earnest. On April 1st of that year, a three million five hundred thousand dollar contract was signed between the Niagara Falls Power Company and the Cataract Construction Company. The latter broke ground October 4, 1890, under contract to have one section of the work ready for use by January 1, 1892. There was a public celebration, and the first earth was thrown up with a silver shovel.

The Niagara Falls Power Company has, from its charter and the amendatory acts, all the powers and grants necessary for taking water from the Niagara River, passing the water through the race-ways and tunnels of the company, and furnishing the power derived from the energy of the water to mills and factories. A subterranean tunnel has been constructed, of horseshoe shape, having a capacity equal to a circle twenty-five feet in diameter, extending through the solid rock to the upper river at a point about one mile above the Falls. From this point the tunnel continues parallel with the shore of the river one and one-half miles, at an average depth of one hundred and sixty feet below ground, and about four hundred feet distant from the navigable waters of the river, with which it is connected by means of surface conduits or canals, through which the water from the river enters and is drawn through the shafts and wheel-pits into the great tunnel below, which forms an immense tail-race for all of the mills, factories, and workshops.

The water falls upon turbine wheels which were put in by the company in a number of the pits, and the power developed thereby is brought to the surface, from which point it is delivered to the mills or factories at that point, or transmitted, by cable, pneumatic tube, or electricity, to adjacent lands, as the customers may desire. Buffalo is already profiting by this electrical transmission.

Fears were expressed before the completion of the

works that the tunnel might draw so large a quantity of water from the river as to mar the beauty of Niagara. But the drain upon the main river is not worth considering. The diversion of water by the old Hydraulic Canal, to the amount of six thousand horse power, has not made an appreciable diminution of the torrent that falls over the mighty precipice. The divergence of water to the extent of many hundred thousand horse power would not be noted, as there are fluctuations in the amount of water, caused by the wind setting the water of the lake back or driving more water into the river, amounting to far more than any possible utilization of the water for power can produce.

The Lake Survey Board's measurements of the flow of Niagara River give an average of two hundred and sixty-five thousand cubic feet per second. Should the Cataract Construction Company develop one hundred and twenty thousand horse power, with a head of one hundred and forty feet, they will require about ten thousand two hundred cubic feet per second, using wheels of seventy-five per cent efficiency; so that less than four-hundredths per cent of the average flow will be taken, while if the head used be greater, the diversion of water from the Falls will be less than four-hundredths per cent of the average flow.

Electricity plays an important part in connection with the Pan-American Exposition, and nearly all the lights and other electrical appliances are operated by power generated by Niagara Falls. In the northwestern corner of the Electricity building is the Niagara Falls Transformer Plant, with a capacity of 5,000 horse power, and this is used to transform the power brought from the Falls to a lower voltage, so that it can be safely distributed throughout the grounds.

NEIGHBORING POINTS.

AMERICAN SIDE.

Grand Island is three miles distant from the Falls. Here the once celebrated Major Mordecai M. Noah of New

York designed to build the "City of Ararat" as a place of refuge for the scattered tribes of Israel. In 1825 he even went so far as to prepare for the laying of a corner-stone. The stone, engraved in Hebrew, was got ready, but was never taken to Grand Island. Ceremonies were held, by



VIEW OF THE GORGE FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BELT LINE.

permission, in the old St. Paul's Church in Buffalo; the stone reposed for years in the rear of the church, and now is preserved by the Buffalo Historical Society.

At the foot of Grand Island lies Buckhorn Island, with an area of about two hundred and fifty acres. Between

these two, and about three miles above the Falls, is an arm of the river called Burnt Ship Bay, from a circumstance connected with the War of 1759. The garrison at Schlosser had already made a brave resistance to one attack of the English, and were preparing for another, when, disheartened by the news of the fall of Quebec, they decided to destroy the two armed vessels containing their military stores. Accordingly, they brought them to this bay and burned them. Portions of the vessels are visible under water even at this day.

During the summer several steamers run regularly between Buffalo and points on Grand Island. A most enjoyable excursion, usually made about once a week, is from Buffalo around Grand Island, the steamer passing between Grand and Navy islands. From the foot of these islands the rapids above the Falls and the rising spray are plainly visible.

Navy Island, which is on the Canada side of the boundary, contains three hundred and forty acres. It is owned by a number of gentlemen who use it as a club resort during the hunting and fishing season. It was a headquarters of the "Patriots" during the Patriot War of 1837.

Tonawanda, eleven miles above the Falls, is largely given over to the lumber transfer business, though it has some saw-mills. Including its suburbs of Sawyer Creek, Martinsville, and Gratwick, Tonawanda covers nine square miles and has thirteen thousand inhabitants. Tonawanda Creek is the boundary-line between Tonawanda and North Tonawanda. The Erie Canal passes through the place, and skirts the bank of the Niagara River to Buffalo. At Gratwick are large iron-furnaces.

The village of La Salle, five miles above the Falls, at the mouth of Cayuga Creek, was named after Robert Cavelier de La Salle, who at this point, in 1679, built his vessel, the never-to-be-forgotten *Griffin*.

Just below, on the American shore, two miles above the Falls, is Schlosser Landing, the end of the portage from

Lewiston. This terminus was gradually fortified till it became a fort, called Fort de Portage. This was burned by Joncaire on his retreat, in 1759. In 1761 Captain Schlosser, of the British army, rebuilt it stronger than ever. He named it after himself, and died there. Here, in 1837, the steamer *Caroline* was attacked, set on fire, and sent over the Falls.

Next come the Falls themselves, fully described before.

Three and one-half miles below the Falls, on the American side, is the Devil's Hole, a gloomy and rugged chasm in the bank of the river, between one hundred and two hundred feet deep. Overhanging this dark cavern is a perpendicular precipice, from the top of which falls a small stream, usually dry in summer, named the "Bloody Run," which takes its name from being turned to a bloody stream during the fight described below.

This chasm was cut by this stream continuously flowing into it, aided naturally by the enormous force of the Falls when they were at this point. During the French war in 1765, a detachment of the British was decoyed into an ambush here by the French and Indians. The war-whoop of the savages was the first indication of danger. Officers, men, women, children, and wagons were pushed over the bank into the chasm below. Two hundred and fifty people were killed. Only two persons escaped—a drummer, who was caught in a branch of a tree in his fall, and John Stedman (the same who put the goats upon Goat Island), who spurred his horse and ran the gauntlet of bullets to a place of safety.

The Tuscarora Indian Reservation is seven miles north-east from the Falls. Driven from their original seats in North Carolina, this tribe came to New York in 1712, and became merged in the Confederacy of the Iroquois. In the Revolutionary War part of them favored the English, and part remained neutral. Those of the Tuscaroras and Oneidas who had been allies of the English left Oneida Lake, came down the Oswego River, and coasted along

Lake Ontario to the British garrison at Fort Niagara. In the spring part of them returned, and part of them took possession of a mile square upon the mountain ridge, given them by the Senecas, one tribe of the Six Nations. The Holland Land Company gave them two square miles more, and in 1804 sold them four thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres, this forming the estate upon which the Tuscaroras are now located. Whoever visits them expecting to see anything barbaric or savage will be disappointed. They are, for the most part, a well-behaved, moderately



THE RAPIDS.

prosperous farming community, with churches and schools. A few years ago their chief, Mountpleasant, died; but his widow, sometimes called the "Queen of the Tuscaroras," is a very capable and intelligent woman, of great influence in the tribe, and respected by all who know her. The Tuscaroras are far thriftier than their Seneca brothers on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations in Western New York.

Indians are nowadays seldom seen at Niagara Falls, although Indian bead and basket work, for the most part

made on the Tuscarora Reservation, is offered in abundance.

The bluff, or top of the mountain, six miles from the Falls, so geologists tell us, was the shore of Lake Ontario; a fact which seems to be undisputed. Near here are the remains of old Fort Grey. Lewiston, seven miles below the Falls, was named in honor of Governor Lewis of New York. It is at the foot of the mountain. La Salle built a cabin of palisades here in 1678, and this was the commencement of the portage whose upper terminus was Fort Schlosser, and which passed over nearly the present roads, a part of which is still called the Portage Road. Up the mountain-side here was built the first railroad in the United States.

Fourteen miles from the Falls, at the mouth of the river, stands Fort Niagara, which was established as a trading-post by La Salle in 1678. In 1687 De Nouville built the fort proper for the prosecution of a war on the Iroquois in defense of the Indian allies of the Western country. The next year it was abandoned, but in 1825 was rebuilt in stone, by the consent of the Iroquois. The British General Prideaux was killed here in 1759, and after the battle the French surrendered it to Sir William Johnson. It is now a United States fort, regularly garrisoned. Here is the famous dungeon where, in 1824, Morgan, of anti-Masonic fame, was said to have been confined, and whence, it was claimed, he was taken to be drowned in the lake.

CANADIAN SIDE.

Fort Erie is at the mouth of the river, on Lake Erie, twenty-two miles from the Falls. From the fort, on September 17, 1814, the Americans made the famous sortie, defeating the British besiegers and compelling them to raise the siege. A ferry runs from Buffalo to Fort Erie every half hour during the season. The ruins of the fort, and the grove on the lake shore above, are popular resorts, and are connected by a lake-shore railway with a second ferry, a mile down the river, which runs to the foot of

Ferry Street, Buffalo. This historic Canadian shore is Buffalo's Coney Island, but its fine natural attractions are but little developed. A mile farther down is the International Railway Bridge, used chiefly by the Grand Trunk Railway. Below, a noticeable object on the Canadian shore is a pretty Episcopal church, which is built in part of stones taken from the ruins of Fort Erie.

The village of Chippewa is two miles above the Falls. In the field south of it, on July 5, 1814, was fought the battle of Chippewa, which resulted in a victory for the Americans.

Lundy's Lane Battle-ground is one mile west of the Falls. On July 25, 1814, the decisive battle of the war between the United States and England was fought here, the loss on both sides in killed and wounded being eighteen hundred, the Americans being victorious.

The village of Drummondville is about one-half mile west of the Falls, and is so called in honor of General Drummond.

Brock's Monument is on Queenston Heights, six miles below the Falls. It is a handsome shaft, erected to perpetuate the memory of Gen. Isaac Brock, who fell here in 1813. The first monument was built in 1826, and was one hundred and twenty-six feet high. This was destroyed by explosion on the night of April 17, 1838, and was replaced by the present structure in 1853. It is one hundred and eighty-five feet in height, the base being forty feet square and thirty feet high. The view from the monument grounds is of unsurpassed beauty, embracing the garden-like lowlands stretching to Lake Ontario, seven miles to the north. No one who loves nature, or who delights to visit the spots made famous in American history, should fail to spend an hour on Queenston Heights.

The old town of Queenston, named in honor of Queen Charlotte, lies at the foot of the hill. Several of its substantial stone buildings antedate the War of 1812. The spot where General Brock fell, near the base of the descent,

is marked by a monument which was erected by the Prince of Wales, and set in place with ceremony on the occasion of the Prince's American tour in 1860.

Between Queenston and Niagara village, the railroad (Niagara branch of the Michigan Central) carries the traveler through the edge of a beautiful piece of woodland overlooking the river, called Paradise Grove.

Niagara, otherwise called Old Niagara, or Niagara-on-the-Lake, rivals Fort Niagara, across the river in historic interest. In 1792 it became the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, and the first session of the Parliament of the Upper Province was held there. It is on the site of the village of Newark, burned by General McClure in 1813. One of the earliest printing-presses in Upper Canada (now Ontario) was set up here. The visitor should not fail to see its old church, St. Mark's, built 1802, and surrounded with a quaint and ancient graveyard. Niagara is one of the most popular resorts on the river, alike for Canadians and residents of the States.

The Toronto steamers, the *Cibola* and *Chicora*, touch at its wharf on their way up to Lewiston. Other steamers run at frequent intervals from Lewiston, connecting with trains and the Toronto boats.

Just above Niagara village is old Fort George, captured by the Americans—General Dearborn commanding—in 1812. It was destroyed by General McClure the next year, and has never been rebuilt.

Fort Mississauga is a prominent object, of no possible use as a means of defense, which stands below the town, near the mouth of the river. A wide common surrounds it, which is occasionally used for militia maneuvers. The annual tour of field duty of Ontario militia, and their summer camp, is usually located above the town, near Paradise Grove.

THE "CANADIAN CHAUTAUQUA."

On the Lake Ontario shore, near Old Niagara, Ontario, are the pleasant grounds and buildings of the Niagara

Assembly, often called the Canadian Chautauqua. The Hotel Chautauqua is a large structure, not yet completed according to original plans, but in use since 1887, which was the first season of the Assembly. From the hotel, thirty miles across Lake Ontario, Toronto is faintly visible in clear weather. On the grounds are numerous cottages, a fine oak grove, through which avenues converge, like the spokes of a wheel, to the Amphitheatre. Lansdowne Lake, in the grounds, has its outlet into Ontario. The "season" here consists of schools, popular lectures, etc., after the approved Chautauqua fashion. It is especially popular with Canadians.

Not to be confused with this institution is

WESLEY PARK.

This resort, one of the pleasantest and most popular in the neighborhood, was started with the view to making it a sort of Canadian Chautauqua. It is in charge of a company known as the Wesley Park Association, and comprises pleasant grounds on both sides of the Michigan Central Railway, and reaching to the river, in the southern part of the village of Clifton. An auditorium has been erected, and the grounds have been tastefully laid out. A camp-meeting has been held there every summer since 1886, and every year sees new cottages and other improvements.

The Welland Canal, with its new water-way and grand locks, just finished, runs almost parallel with the Niagara River, eight miles west of it. It was the opening of this canal, with other lesser causes, that diverted traffic from the Lower Niagara, and put its towns into a Rip Van Winkle sleep which is even yet disturbed only by summer tourists and local enterprises for their enjoyment.

SUGGESTIONS TO VISITORS.

These constitute Niagara Falls and their surroundings; and, in conclusion, let us say: If you come to stay only a day, don't think you can see everything named above

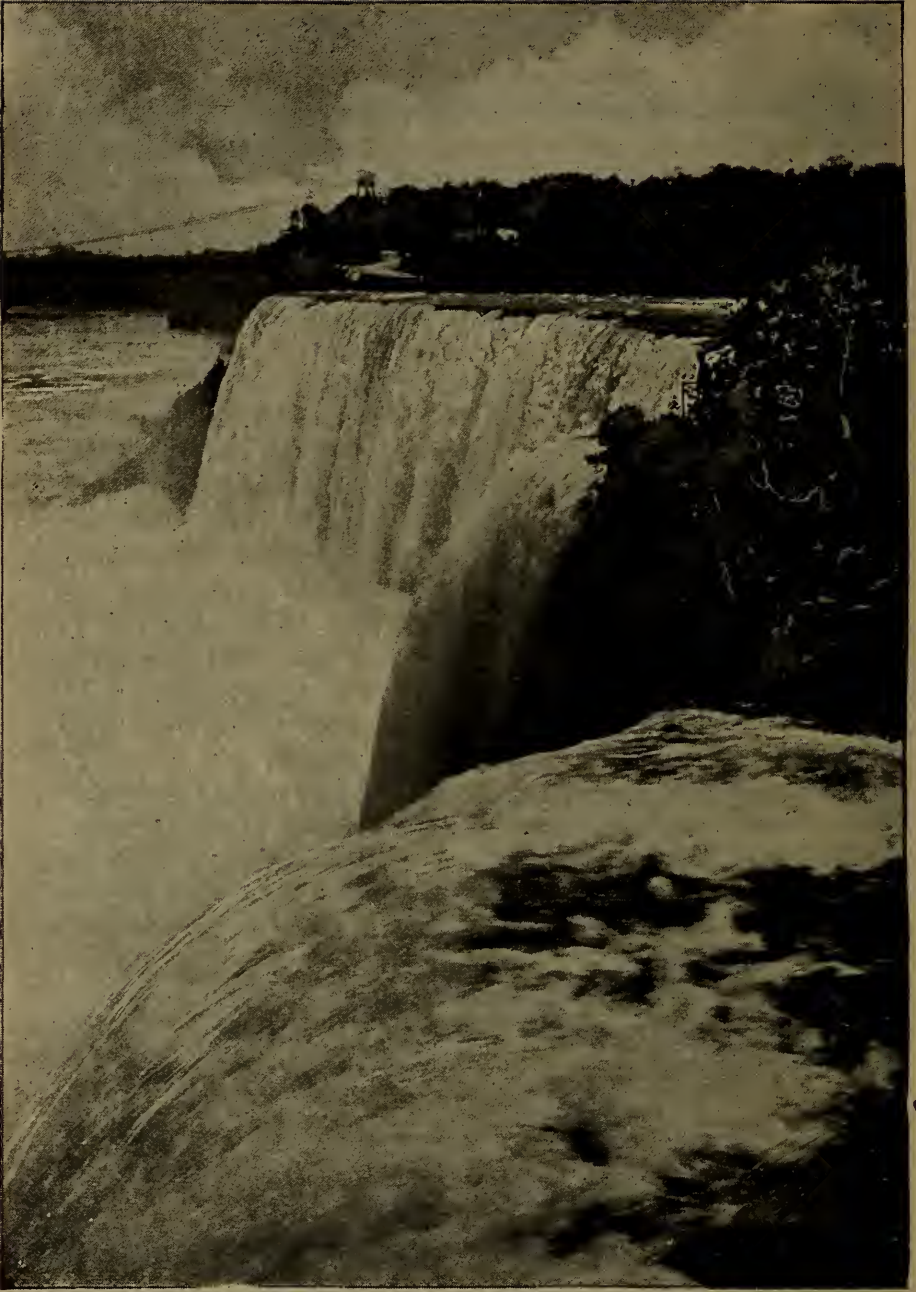
unless at a large expense. If you come to see Niagara Falls, insist on seeing them first, then select from the outside places any that you desire. If you are going to spend a week here—and certainly to appreciate and understand Niagara one should stay that long—visit daily the two or three principal points, and spend plenty of time at them. Take in one of the other attractions each day. By so doing you will appreciate them all, and will not go away feeling that you have been beaten out of your money, or that Niagara is such a very expensive place.

If, after viewing the real object of interest, the Falls themselves, the visitor chooses to extend his excursions into the surrounding country, he will be amply repaid for his excursions; but he should distinctly understand that these are not the Falls, but the country about the Falls—spots which are pleasant, but not necessary for him who comes simply to view the great wonder of Niagara to visit.

At no place that we know of are such favorable terms given to excursionists, thousands coming annually on excursions, and seeing, we may say, everything for a very small sum.

The visitor should remember that in crossing to Canada he passes beyond the jurisdiction of the village trustees, and that if he is wronged by people there, he has, on the American side, no method of redress. He should remember, also, that upon all goods brought into Canada there are large duties.

With these few words, we deem the visitor amply informed. We recommend him to use the same good sense here that he uses at home; to inquire the price of an article before he buys it, and, if too costly, to let it alone, rather than buy it and then go away grumbling; to inquire the price of a carriage before he engages it, and to understand that in no case is the charge more than one dollar and fifty cents per hour. He should expect to pay a fair price for all he receives, not to be continually trying to cheapen everything; for, as surely as he endeavors to do so, so



THE AMERICAN FALL FROM GOAT ISLAND.

surely will the advantage be taken of him. Any gentleman or lady who will carefully read and follow the above advice and directions, will never have reason to regret a visit to Niagara Falls.

HINTS FOR SEEING NIAGARA.

The visitor to Niagara Falls should come prepared to remain, for it is not one of those spots which can be "done" in a day; and the mere excursionist, who comes in the "early train" and leaves by the "night express," has merely the boast that he has "been to the Falls." If this be the tourist's object, he can accomplish it almost as satisfactorily by going east or west by way of the Falls, getting out during the few moments of the train's stop at Falls View, and then climbing back into the car. One of the chief charms of the magnificent cataract is that it grows upon one, that familiarity does not breed contempt, but that it is more impressive on the last day of a month's sojourn in its neighborhood than upon the first day. The first sight is, usually disappointing, for the spectacle is so sublime and overwhelming that the mind, unable to grasp it, can not adjust itself at once to a scale so stupendous, and the impression fails. But gradually, in the silence of the night, and during the drowsy quiet of the long summer day, the unvarying, ponderous, unspeakably solemn voice of the great flood finds its way into the soul, and holds it with an awful fascination which is all persuasive and can not be shaken off.

And there is another reason why a day is insufficient for seeing Niagara. Between sunrise and sunset one may drive to every spot described in this book, between the Whirlpool and Dufferin Islands, and may do all the things that are usually done by visitors; but the time allotted to each point can not but be inadequate, when each point has sufficient interest to hold one's attention for hours.

It is a good plan for one whose time is limited to take a van in the morning for the tour of the Reservation, de-

scending the Biddle Staircase en route, and on returning to Prospect Park descend to the foot of American Fall, and take the trip in the *Maid of the Mist*, going back to the hotel for luncheon on the return. In the afternoon a carriage may be hired from one of the responsible liverymen for a visit to the Canadian shore, crossing the new suspension bridge and driving through the Queen Victoria Park to Dufferin Islands and back; continuing past the new suspension bridge and the two bridges at Clifton to the Whirlpool and the Whirlpool Rapids, and returning thence via either of the suspension bridges.

Such a trip should consume not more than three hours, the time required depending, of course, upon the time spent at each place of stoppage. The cost would be as follows:

Carriage, two or more persons, three hours.....	\$2.50
New Suspension Bridge toll (carriage, one visitor and the driver)75
Drive through Dufferin Islands (carriage and all its occupants)50
Elevator at Whirlpool Rapids (each person).....	.50
Railway Suspension Bridge toll (carriage, one visitor and the driver)45
Total	\$4.70

The visitor should remember that he is not compelled anywhere to buy anything unless he wishes to, and he should not allow his driver or anyone else to prevail against his will. It may be well also to note that he will be compelled to declare to the customs officers at each end of the bridges anything dutiable that he carries from one country to the other.

The cost of the morning excursion would be:

Reservation van (each person).....	\$.25
Cave of the Winds, with guide and dress (each person).....	1.00
Inclined railway, Prospect Park (each person).....	.10
ip on the "Maid of the Mist" (each person).....	.50
Total	\$1.85

A total cost of six dollars and fifty-five cents for seeing about everything that can be seen at Niagara in one day,

with the exception of the trip behind the Horseshoe Fall on the Canada side, which can be added for fifty cents.

A USEFUL ITINERARY.

In the following itinerary is presented in outline a method by which two weeks may be profitably spent by the visitor, without once revisiting the same spot, except incidentally:

MONDAY.

Visit Prospect Park and Goat Island, familiarizing yourself with general outline of points of interest.

TUESDAY.

In the morning visit Goat Island, lingering at Luna Island and its stairway.

In the afternoon take a trip down the inclined railway (charge ten cents) at Prospect Park, and upon the steamer *Maid of the Mist* (charge fifty cents, including dress).

WEDNESDAY.

In the morning visit Goat Island, taking a forest walk to the Terrapin Rocks, and *briefly* visiting Three Sisters Islands.

In the afternoon take the forest walk to the Biddle Staircase, and go through the Cave of the Winds.

THURSDAY.

In the morning visit the upper end of Goat Island, taking with you an interesting book or paper, and alternately reading and enjoying the views; return to your hotel for dinner.

In the afternoon visit the new suspension bridge; through Queen Victoria Jubilee Park to Table Rock, stopping at Table Rock Ledge, and thence to the Dufferin Islands, returning to the hotel to supper at six o'clock (expense for carriage and tolls for each person, two dollars and fifty cents up to two persons—less for more than

two). The first time you go you may *drive*, after that *walk*.

FRIDAY.

Take a carriage and drive down the bank of the river *on the American side*, taking your lunch, and stopping at Bloody Run; thence to the heights above Lewiston, commanding a most magnificent view of the windings of the river and the lovely valley of the Lower Niagara and of Lake Ontario, returning to the hotel at six o'clock (cost of carriage for one or more, six dollars; no tolls). The same trip may be made more economically via the New York Central Railway in the river-view trains, which are equipped during the summer with handsome observation cars. The cost for the round trip is twenty-five cents.

SATURDAY.

In the morning, having familiarized yourself now with the way, cross the new bridge (cost per person over and return, twenty-five cents), and take one of the vans running through the Park to Table Rock (cost, each person, ten cents), and *walk* thence to the Dufferin Islands, taking your lunch with you and spending the entire day among the islands.

SUNDAY.

Excellent churches, of all the principal denominations, may be found in the village, where visitors are always made welcome.

MONDAY.

Visit the Whirlpool and the Whirlpool Rapids, on the Canada side, taking along your lunch, and passing the morning at the Whirlpool Rapids, and the afternoon at the Whirlpool.

TUESDAY.

Order your lunch put up for you the night before, and taking it with you in the morning, enter the New York Central train for Lewiston, and thence by steamer to Fort

Niagara, on Lake Ontario, and return in time for supper. This is one of the most beautiful trips about the Falls, as the railroad runs along the bank of the river, commanding many most beautiful views of the Whirlpool and the Rapids, and the magnificent scenery of the lower river. Expense of round trip, one dollar per person.

WEDNESDAY.

In the morning walk about the State Park, along the bank to the Upper Rapids, lingering on the way to obtain many beautiful views of the river.

In the afternoon drive along the upper river on the American side of La Salle, through a most delightful section of country, and in full view of the river. (Cost of drive, four dollars for carriage for party.)

THURSDAY.

Take a carriage, having your lunch with you, and drive on the Canadian side to the historic battle-field of Queenston and the monument erected to General Brock at Queenston Heights. This is, in its historical features, one of the most interesting trips at the Falls, and the outlook from the Heights is grand. (Carriage for entire day for party of five, seven dollars.)

FRIDAY.

After the long drive of Thursday you will find it most restful to read or sit upon the cool hotel piazzas, or make, possibly, a short visit to Prospect Park, the afternoon being passed in writing to your friends.

SATURDAY.

Take a carriage and your luncheon, and cross the new suspension bridge to visit Lundy's Lane battle-grounds, passing thence to what is unquestionably the most beautiful drive about Niagara—the Canadian river-bank up to the village of Chippewa, and thence to the upper river, commanding a wide prospect of the Islands, and returning

thence through the Dufferin Islands. (Expense of carriage per day for party, six dollars.)

These suggestions could be greatly extended by the details of trips upon the upper river, where there is even better fishing than at the Thousand Islands, and, of course, each of the spots above named may be visited more than once; but enough has been said to show that Niagara is fertile in attractions for the "vacation tourist."

It should also be borne in mind that upon the visits to the Whirlpool and the Whirlpool Rapids, Islands, Canadian side, Queen Victoria Park, Dufferin Islands, cheaper means of transportation than carriages is offered by the street railways and vans, which are not so exclusive, but fairly comfortable and less expensive.

We give below the distances from principal hotels to points of interest:

DISTANCES FROM PRINCIPAL HOTELS.			
	Canada side.	American side.	
Around Goat Island.....	2 miles.	1½ miles.	
" Prospect Park	1 "	½ "	
To New Suspension Bridge.....	1⅓ "	¼ "	
" Railway	2 "	2 "	
" Michigan Central Cantilever Bridge.....	1¾ "	1¾ "	
" Whirlpool Rapids	2¼ "	2½ "	
" Whirlpool	2¾ "	3 "	
" Devil's Hole	4 "	3½ "	
" Top of Mountain.....	7 "	6½ "	
" Indian Village (Council House).....	8½ "	8 "	
" Table Rock.....	⅛ "	— "	
" " " via New Suspension Bridge, or			
" " " " Ferry	— "	1¼ "	
" " " " via Railway Suspension Bridge..	— "	4¾ "	
" Burning Spring	1½ "	— "	
" " " " via New Suspension Bridge..	— "	2½ "	
" " " " via Railway Suspension			
" " " " Bridge	— "	6 "	
" Lundy's Lane Battle-ground.....	1½ "	2 "	
" Brock's Monument, Queenston Heights.....	7 "	7 "	

THE GREAT GORGE ROUTE,

on the American side, runs from Niagara Falls to Lewiston, connecting with all railroads and steamboat lines from the East and West, from Buffalo and Toronto.

This line is a marvel of skill and ingenuity in electric

railroad building. Its cars start from the great Observation Tower, opposite Prospect Park, and carry passengers down a gentle grade on the side of the rocky gorge, reaching the main grade only twenty feet above the water, near the great railroad bridges. It passes along the wonderful Whirlpool Rapids, where they can be seen completely from end to end. The Great Whirlpool is skirted and seen from the most appreciated point, the water level. The lower rapids, the longest, most beautiful, and the least seen in the past, are shown in all their glory. The great mystic cavern, The Devil's Hole, the caves along the route, the old forts, battle-grounds, and the ruins of the first Suspension Bridge over Niagara Gorge, the first built in America, are among the interesting points passed, while magnificent views of Queenston Heights and Brock's monument are obtained, the scene of the great battle of the War of 1812, the romantic scenery passing like a panorama before one's gaze, ending up at the historic old village of Lewiston, where direct connection is made with the steamers for Toronto and all parts of Canada.

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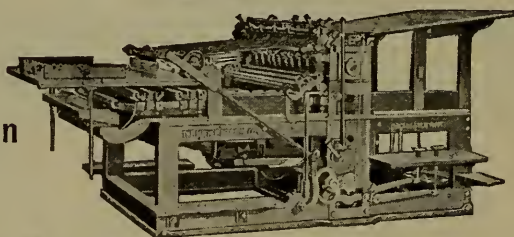
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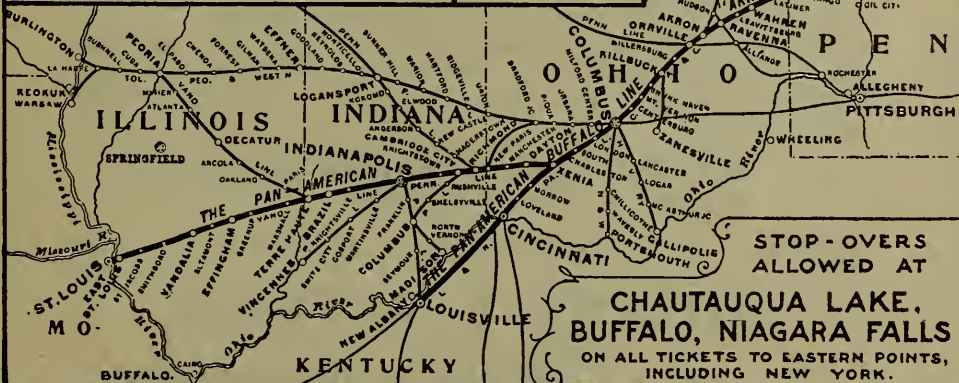
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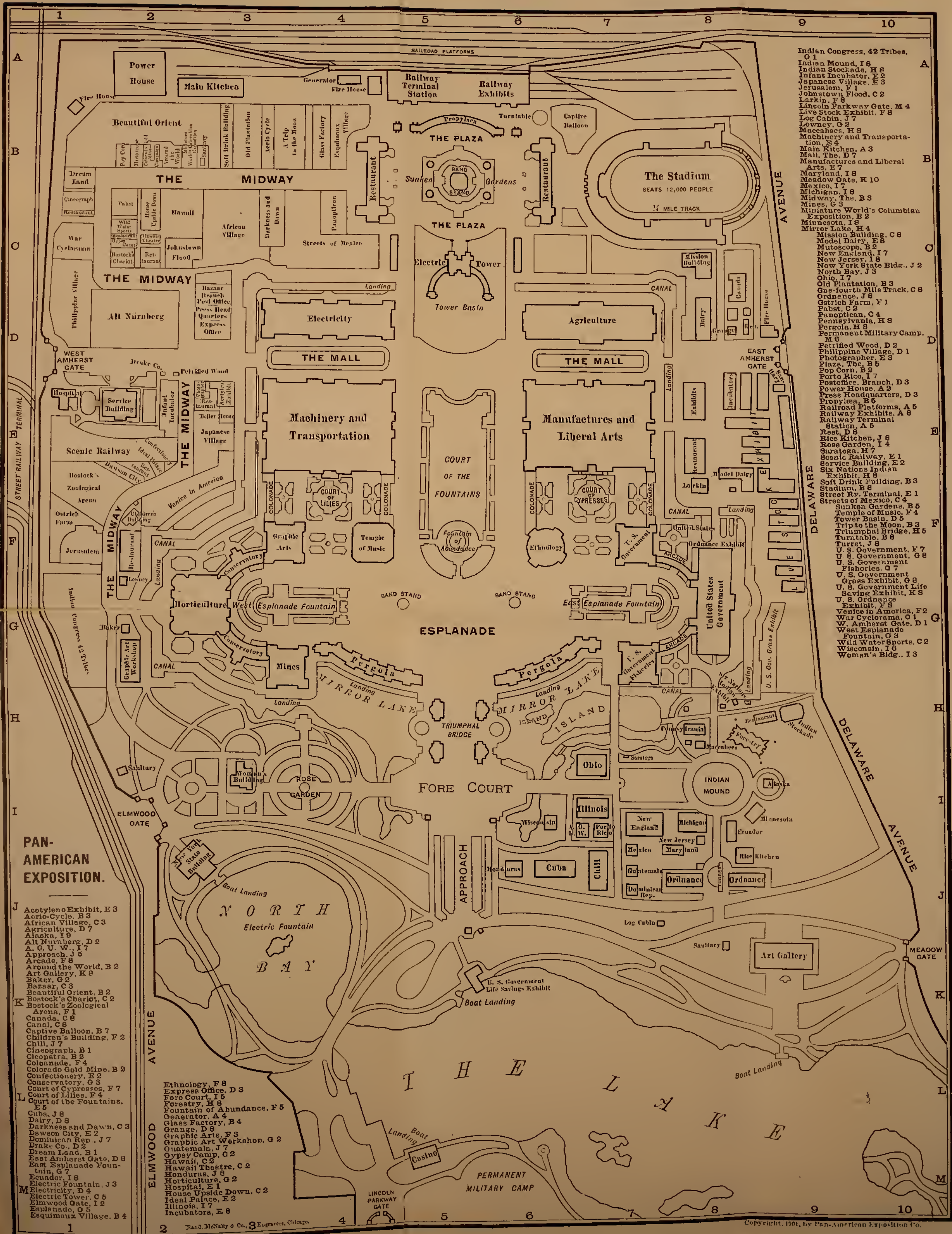
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